The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,029.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage.....	,, 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	,, 28 0
——— including postage	,, 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town...	,, 16 0
——— including postage	,, 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town.....	,, 6 0
——— including postage.....	,, 7 12
Single Copy for Cash	,, 0 4
Back Numbers	,, 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under	
First insertion.....	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	,, 2 8
Third Ditto	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding.....	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship MAHRATTA, 742 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Lang, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 29th Aug. 1871, at noon.

	Aug.		Sept.
Leave BOMBAY	29	Leave Tuticorin	6
,, Ratnagherry	30	,, Colombo	7
,, Vingoria	30	,, Galle	8
,, Carwar	31	,, Negapatam	11
,, Mangalore	Sept. 1	,, Madras	13
,, Cannanore	2	,, Coconada	15
,, Telicherry	2	,, Visagapatam	16
,, Calicut	3	,, Bimlipatam	16
,, Beypore	3	,, Gopalpore	17
,, Cochin	4	,, False Point	17
,, Alepey	5	Arrive CALCUTTA	19

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore and proceeds from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam Ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 19th August, 1871, at noon.

	Aug.		Sep.
Leave BOMBAY	19	Leave BUSSORAH	10
,, Kurrachee	23	,, Lingah	10
,, Gwadur	24	,, Linga	17
,, Muscat	26	,, Bunder Abbas	20
,, Bunder Abbas	28	,, Muscat	22
,, Linga	30		Sep.
	Sep.	,, Gwadur	23
,, Bushire	1	,, Kurrachee	27
,, Fao	3	Arrive BOMBAY	30
Arrive BUSSORAH	4		

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Coyters, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 26th August 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. THOMAS WILSON SONS & Co.'s splendid new Steamer WALAMO, 1,800 tons, (daily expected from London), will be DESPATCHED about 10th PROXIMO.

She has excellent accommodation for a large number of first-class Passengers, and can also take a few in the Second Cabin. The rates of Passage are as follows :—

1st Class to Suez	£30
,, to Liverpool.....	50
2nd Class ,, ...	30

exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which, however, can be had on board.

This Steamer is sister-ship to the VIRAGO, which left for Liverpool in May last.—Apply to

WALLACE & Co.

15th August 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY,

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£7	
Suez	36	24	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	Without Food.
Messina	45	32	12	
Naples	47	33	13	Including Wines.
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles, transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay,

ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER, 1871.

PERSIA, on SUNDAY, 1st OCTOBER, 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 1st August 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY in September, which will leave Bombay on the return voyage about 10 days after arrival here. These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 5 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY :

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Aden	£16	£ 7-13
To Suez	£28	£13- 7
To Port Said	£30	£14- 6
To Trieste	£40	£19- 0

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for the same, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced surgeon on board. At Trieste the Austrian to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight, both exclusive of transit through Egypt, to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

First Class £13	Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare ; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together :—First Class, £10-16 per head ; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free : 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 150 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co :—First Class, £3 ; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage 1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from BOMBAY by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agents at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Medows Street, 1st August 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. CEYLON, (2,612 tons, and 450 H.P.) Captain R. W. Evans, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—

To BRINDISI	First Class Rs. 600	Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON.	,, ,, 650	,, ,, 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free ; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ORISSA, (1,646 tons, and 320 H.P.), Captain P. S. Tomlin, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 30th Aug., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 29th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

QUICK STEAM PASSAGE from LIVERPOOL.—The NEERA, s.s., Captain Coburn, which arrived at Bombay lately, via the SUEZ CANAL, made the shortest passage upon record. She called at Port Said and Suez, but was only twenty-seven days and a half under Steam from Liverpool to Bombay, including stoppages in the Canal. She took out 1,100 tons of Cargo and had 1,500 tons of Messrs. Hancock and Scott's Welsh Hartley Main Steam Coal on board when she left Liverpool.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per ship MEDEA are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and requested to take DELIVERY at once of their respective goods.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th August 1871.

NOTICE to OVERLAND PASSENGERS. —Half Pints of CHAMPAGNE at Rs. 10, 13, and 16 per dozen. All Dry.

PAYNE & Co.,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,

Immediately Opposite the Custom House.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, MARIN STREET.

SALE OF BEST SELECTED ELECTRO-PLATED WARE JUST LANDED.

On MONDAY next, the 21st instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to public auction at their rooms an invoice of last selected electro-plated ware, consisting of cruet-stands with 3, 6 and 7 glasses, liquor and egg frames, tea, mus and spoon pots, milk, cream, hock and claret jugs, curry dishes, candle, cigar and flower stands, tea spoons, ladles, muffineers, sm ll mug-, toilet box, sugar basket, inkstand, wine labels, ice pails, biscuit boxes, bottle hol ers, sugar and ice tongs, fruit and fish spoons, salad forks and spoons, fish knives and forks in case, children's spoons, knives and forks, salt cellars with spoons, plated and ivory napkins, rings in cases, toddy ladle, spring measuring-tapes, steel Albert chains, patent cork screws, cork extractor, tea cups and saucers, wooden and earthen stands, hot-water, gravy, and flat dishes, plated and pewter dish covers, sand glass, &c., &c.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best electro-plated rich Crockery and Glassware, Pictures, Figures, Table Ornaments, &c., &c.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions from John Cleary, Esq., who, in consequence of the departure of Mrs. Cleary for England, is breaking up his establishment, No. 46, Nepean Sea Road, at Cumballa Hill, to sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at or about 12 o'clock, noon, the whole of the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., &c., comprising her rich electro-plated set of Spoons and Forks, Cruet, Pickle and Liquor Frames, Ice Pitcher, Bottle-holder, Tumbler and Gobiets, Dessert Knives and Forks, Salvers, handsome Chandeliers, pink and gold Dessert and Tea Services, rich Glassware, Cutlery and Furniture, richly carved, of well-seasoned Blackwood, such as Reclining and Conversation Couches, Drawing-room, Pier, Side, Washing and Dressing Tables, a neat oval Dining Table in 4 pieces with twisted legs, Easy, Pre cu, Drawing-room, folding with and with out Arm Chairs, Clothes Presses, Dumb-waiters, Cellaret, Sideboard, Camp Cots, Screens, Chests of Drawers, Book and Hatstands, Ottoman Teapoy, Dressing Glasses, valuable Pictures in gilt and maple frames, Table and Hanging Argand Lamps, Ewers and Flower Vases, Dispense and Bathroom Furniture, Copper Cooking Pots, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, three days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 11th August 1871.

BENNETT AND COMPANY. No. 5, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, T Cloth, Madapollams, &c., &c.

An Invoice of Crockeryware consists of handsome Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Services, handsome Flower Pots with Trays, Toilet Sets, Fancy Teapoys, Sets, Sets of Water Jugs, &c., of great variety.

Few English-bound Blank Books, Railway Rugs, English Boots, Best Maps in a Haberdashery such as Cruet and Pickle Frames, Tea Sets, Toast racks, Waiters, Tea Kettles, Beer Mugs, &c.

6 Sets English covered Buckle single Harness.

AT 1 P.M.

One strong serviceable Buggy.

One Pair strong cart Brougham Carriage Horses.

One Bay Arab Gallaway.

AUCTION SALE OF BRANDY.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. have received instructions from the Consignees, Messrs. Nowrojee Ardaseer and Son, to submit to Public Auction, in the Apollo Bonded Warehouse, on MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 P.M., on account of whom it may concern, the following boxes of Brandy saved from the wrecked Steamer Brocadebane, ex Hannedy.

N. A. & S.—250 Boxes 1 dozen each J. Denis Henry Monnie and Co.'s Brandy. One Star.

TERMS—CASH.

Purchasers will have to pay Custom Duty, and clear the goods from the Bonded Warehouse.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Best plated Glass and Porcelainware, Carriages, Horses, &c., at Wilderness Mazagon.

On Thursday, the 24th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of a Gentleman changing his residence.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

TO BE LET, "Wilderness" Mazagon. Apply to BENNETT & Co.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Just Landed.

2	First-rate English-built Miniature Broughams, by James.	
2	Ditto	ditto Dog-carts, by Windower.
1	Ditto	ditto Mail Phaeton, by Castedon, of Long Acre.
1	Ditto	ditto Mail Phaeton, by Robert Ness.

And a few other new and second-hand Carriages.

Bombay, 18th August 1871. BENNETT & Co.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 80.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON, WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

HAS received the following for Sale :—GOLD WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates, and guaranteed to purchasers for the term of one to three years.

SILVER WATCHES of great variety, from Rs. 20 to 100, with same guarantee.

JEWELLERY—A very large selection, including Half sets, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Earrings, Lockets, Charms, Finger-Rings, Scarf-Rings, Studs, Watch-Chains, &c., all guaranteed to be of 14, 15, and 18 Carat Gold.

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 5 to 200.

REPAIRS in Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c., undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES—POONA AND SIMLA

LEA and PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Declared by Connoisseurs to be THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c. &c. and by Grocers, and Oilmen, universally.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that KHOJA PAROO ROWJEE hath contracted to SELL the undermentioned PROPERTY, viz., all that piece or parcel of Ezemdari LAND, with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-houses and premises standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the west side of Bengalipoora and Oomercarry Street in the sub-district of Bhoolleshwar, in the Island of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the house of Babajee Soobhedar, on the west by he said Bengalipoora or Oomercarry Street, on the north partly by the sweepers' passage and partly by the house of Mistry Babajee Poonsey, and on the south by the property of Jairaj Fazul & Co., and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 111. All persons having any claim against the said property, by way of mortgage, gift, inheritance, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned within 8 days from the date hereof, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to such claim.—Dated this 17th day of August 1871.

RIMINGTON, HORE & LANGLEY, Purchasers' Solicitors.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co.,

SHIPPING, FORWARDING AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, are prepared to execute all orders for OILMAN'S STORES, WINES, etc., etc.

Also RAILS, MACHINERY, and all kinds of CONTRACTOR'S TOOLS and MATERIALS.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Apollo House. M. B. COHEN & Co.

MILK CORDIAL.

JACKSON'S PATENT CONCENTRATED ESSENCE, INVALUABLE TO INVALIDS, TRAVELLERS, AND SPORTSMEN.

PREPARED with the best DEVONSHIRE MILK and the purest of SPIRIT, and highly recommended for its refreshing and invigorating qualities.

Concentrated Essence of	In Noggins compact for Travelling of the following sizes :—		
	oz.	oz.	oz.
Rum and Milk	7	14	28
Brandy do.	As.	Rs.	Rs.
Irish Whiskey do.	14	1-8	2-12
Scotch do. do.			
London Gin do.			
Plymouth do. do.			
Rum and Milk	} CORDIAL, Pints, at Rs. 1-8 each.		
Brandy and do.			

JEWAJEE RUTTONJEE'S SONS, APOLLO STREET.

TERMS—CASH.

JULES MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
This fine Wine, in original cases as landed, quarts per dozen	36 0	40 0
Do. in pints, per dozen	20 0	22 0

Extra charge for examination and repacking, Rs. 2 per case.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

BEZIQUE.

"With a single exception (Messrs. DE LA RUE & Co.), every publisher has thought proper to print Rules which are absolutely unintelligible. Intending players should buy BEZIQUE ONLY when 'CAVENDISH'S' Rules are sold with it."—Pall Mall Gazette, 23rd Jan., 1871.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT,

WITH RULES AND MARKERS, IN CASES, COMPLETE,—For Two Players, at Rs. 2, Rs. 3, Rs. 3-8, and Rs. 7.

For Four Players, at Rs. 3-8, Rs. 5, Rs. 8, Rs. 12-8, and Rs. 50, (Subject to deduction of As. 2 on each Rupee for cash payment,)

ON SALE BY TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

THE NEW BIBLE COMMENTARY.—The HOLY BIBLE according to the Authorized Version, A.D. 1611, with an Explanatory and Critical Commentary, and a Revision of the Translation. By Bishops and other Clergy of the Anglican Church. Edited by F. C. Cook, M.A., Canon of Exeter. Vol. I. : THE PENTATEUCH. Medium, 8vo. Rs. 18-12.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

SELECT SPECIMENS OF THE THEATRE OF THE HINDUS, translated from the original Sanskrit ; by Professor H. H. Wilson. 2 vols. 8vo. Rs. 10.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

INTERNATIONAL FRENCH-ENGLISH AND ENGLISH-FRENCH PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY ; by HAMILTON, L. GROS, and SMART. 2 vols. Royal 8vo. Rs. 15.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

CALCUTTA REVIEW, July 1871. Rs. 5-8.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Now Ready,

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS for Sale by the Undersigned.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

POST OFFICE LONDON DIRECTORY, 1871. Rs. 22-8.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

BURKE'S LANDED GENTRY. New Edition, 1871. Rs. 40.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

DICKENS'S WORKS—Library Edition. 26 vols, *half bound morocco, gilt.* Rs. 180, *cash.*

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

SELECTIONS OF MUSIC ; each consisting of about Twenty-five Songs and Pieces, bound in Paper Covers. Rs. 7-8.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ALLEN'S MAP of INDIA, New Edition, 1871. On Roller, Mounted & Varnished, Rs. 40. Folded in Case, Rs. 33.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

TO LET, from 1st September next, the WHOLE or PART of the OFFICES in No. 6 TAMARIND LANE, in occupation of Mr. B. H. CAMA ; also the FIRST STOREY of a HOUSE in No. 3 Meadow Street—both with Cookrooms attached, and well-suited either for Residence or Office.—For further particulars apply to M. B. COHEN & Co.

Apollo House.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.

LIVERY STABLES,

Calbadevee Road, next door Jamsetjee, Noorbhai and Co., and the Branch Post Office.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Carriages, Buggies, and Broughams, with either one horse or a pair. Charges moderate.

RICHARDSON AND CO.,

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, ENGINEERS, SMITHS, &c.

THE BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS,

NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

ALUMINIUM WATCHES.

£1 1s. ; £1 10s. ; £1 15s.

SAME as supplied by us to H. R. H. The PRINCE OF WALES and EARL MAYO, Viceroy of India. Illustrated Catalogue of these marvellous Timekeepers, specially adapted for use in India, forwarded post free per next Mail.

MILLIKIN & LAWLEY, 168 STRAND (ADJOINING STRAND THEATRE), LONDON.

D. HOGARTH & Co.'s CELEBRATED PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

Ready for immediate use.

Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Julienne and Palestine Soups.

Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets.

Kippered Salmon.

Fresh Herrings, Mackarel, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines.

Preserved Meats of all kinds.

York Hams, Bacon.

Truffled Patés, Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages.

Pickles, Sauces.

Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalades, Dried Fruits.

And Oilmen's stores of every description and of the finest quality. Price Lists forwarded on application to

D. HOGARTH & Co.,

"Bon Accord" Wharf, 223 Wapping, London, and at Aberdeen Manufacturers by special appointment to H. M.'s Navy at the Royal Victoria Yard, Deptford.

ROWLANDS' MACCASSAR OIL.

THIS elegant and fragrant Oil is universally in high repute for its unprecedented success in promoting the Growth, Restoring, Improving, and Beautifying the Human Hair. For Children it is especially recommended, as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d., equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

AN ORIENTAL BOTANICAL PREPARATION, for improving and beautifying the Complexion and Skin. This royally-patronised and Ladies'-admired Specific realises a healthy purity of Complexion, and renders the Skin Soft, Clear, and Blooming. It also exerts the most soothing, cooling and purifying action on the Skin, and eradicates Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Discolorations, and other Cutaneous Visitations. Ladies residing or travelling in India will appreciate its Cooling, Humouring, and Refreshing properties. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH

Are indispensable to PERSONAL ATTRACTION, and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,

OR PEARL DENTIFRICE,

Compounded of Oriental Ingredients, is of inestimable value in preserving, and beautifying the teeth, strengthening the gums, and in giving a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. It eradicates Tartar from the Teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel, to which it imparts a PEARL-LIKE Whiteness. Price 2s. 9d. per box.

Sold by all respectable Chemists and Bazaar Dealers in India.

☞ Ask for "ROWLANDS'" Articles.

NOTICES.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

INDORE STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND TIMBER MERCHANTS.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of BURMAH TEAK and CREOSOTED PINE SLEEPERS for the above Works.

Full particulars may be learnt on application (by letter only) to the undersigned. Tenders must be forwarded to him on or before the 15th of October next, at which date they will be submitted for the orders of Government.

CRAWFORD CAMPBELL, Superintending Engineer Indore State Railway.

Superintending Engineer's Office, Mhow, 10th August 1871.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY the 9th, to WEDNESDAY the 23rd inst., both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

W. FRASER, Officiating Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 2nd August 1871.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, will be PAYABLE on application, on and after the 15th instant, to Registered Shareholders on 30th June 1871.

By order of the Board of Directors,

W. FRASER, Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 10th August 1871.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, (IN LIQUIDATION).—A FIFTH DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS, of Rs. 25 per SHARE, will be made to the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS, on the production of Share Certificates, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant.

JAMES G. SMITH, For Self & Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 12th August 1871.

THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE PATENT PRESS COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that at an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS of the Company, held at the Office of the Company, No. 23 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY the 11th instant, a DIVIDEND of Rs (30) THIRTY per Share was declared, payable at the Office of the Company on and after the 21st instant.

N.B.—Share Certificates are required to be produced on payment.

W. M. TENNENT, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 12th August 1871.

ORIENTAL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 125 per SHARE, out of the Profits realised during the half-year ending 30th June 1871, will be paid to the SHAREHOLDERS, at the Company's Office, No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, on and after the 21st August 1871.

Shareholders are requested to produce the Share Certificates when applying for Dividend.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 14th to the 21st inst., both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

HOMEJEE DINSHAW JILLA, Secretary.

Bombay, 12th August 1871.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on FRIDAY, the 25th day of August 1871, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to consider—

1. Letter from the Accountant General, No. G-1482 of 14th July 1871, on the subject of the introduction of a system of Government Audit of the Accounts of the Bombay Municipality.

2. Letter from Government, No. 1145 of 1871, Financial Department, dated 31st July last, on the subject of the Government contribution towards the Police.

3. Letter from Government, No. 2101 of 1871, General Department, dated 31st July last, with reference to proposed alterations in the constitution of the Municipality.

4. Letter from Captain W. Baker, dated the 14th August 1871, giving notice of his intention to move—"That this Bench is thoroughly satisfied with the explanation of the Municipal Commissioners, and does now confirm his action in the matter of the Lease of the Municipal Office Building."

And dispose of any further business of which due Notice has been given four days before the Meeting.

LESLIE CRAWFORD, Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay Town Hall, 16th August 1871.

NOTICE.—The RAFFLE of the HOUSE No. 29, Middle Road, Estally, for the benefit of the FAMINE-STRICKEN ARMENIANS of JULPHA will be DRAWN at the GREAT EASTERN HOTEL, Calcutta, on the 12th of October next, at 11 A.M. Tickets—Rs. 10 each. Apply to Messrs. PAYNE & Co., Bombay.

NOTICE.

We regret to have to announce that, in consequence of advice received from our CORLENTZ AGENCY, of the FAILURE OF LAST YEAR'S VINTAGE, we cannot guarantee to supply GERMAN VINTAGE WINES at our PRESENT QUOTATIONS FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME. On an advance being made, it will be duly advertised in the local journals.

PAYNE & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd April, 1871.

J. HUDSON WATSON & Co., WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, AND ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMEN.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF OILMAN'S STORES AND PRESERVED PROVISIONS ALWAYS ON HAND,

Warranted FRESH and of the BEST QUALITY.

ALLSOPP'S AND BASS' EAST INDIA PALE ALE.

BARCLAY'S STOUT PORTER.

REVISED CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST, POST FREE, ON APPLICATION.

J. HUDSON WATSON & Co.,

THE ESPLANADE WINE AND PROVISION STORE, ON THE GROUND FLOOR OF THE ESPLANADE HOTEL.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution and be carried out in a manner which they trust will merit with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumer

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady for all kinds of shares. Government Paper dull. New French Loan quoted 93⅜ ex-coupon.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal value.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
10,000	100	all	4 p.ct	Agra Bank	95
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
40,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	537½
1,000	500	100	5 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	182½
13,250	1,000	all	5½ p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,460
1,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L.& China	270
40,000	320	all	10 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	360 nl.
40,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	130
37,039	25	12½	nil	National Bank of India	100
100,000	25	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	2,000	50	Albert Mills Co	1,625
500	2,500	all	all 200*	Alliance Spinning	2,575 x-d
100	5,500	all		Bombay	2,800
900	1,000	all	45*	Bombay United	1,050
1800	150	150	...	Bronch Mills	280
750	2,000	all	...	Dhurmsey Spinning	2,975
750	2,000	all	75 p.c.	Great Eastern	2,200
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.c.	Manockji Petit's	1,110
800	2,500	all	350 p.c.	Oriental	2,800
800	2,500	2,400	...	Royal	2,550

*Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	2,500	1,250	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corpor-tion	880
50,000	50	all	4½ p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	55
1,000	50	all	5 ps.	Mechanics F'd'ge Co	36
500	2,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	175
2,000	500	all	40 ps.	Treacher & Co	400
2,000	250	all	6 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	85

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation.		
500	20	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	1½
85	19	...	Do. Claims	1
250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
...	...	...	East India Bank	1
200	12	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
200	70	May '	Royal Bank	2

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	2,375	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	32

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10⅝d.
London Banks	6 months' sight.	1s. 11⅛d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11⅛d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11⅛d.
Calcutta	At sight	105
Do.	30 days' sight	100 Par
Do.	60 days' sight	99½
Madras	At sight	104½
Do.	30 days' sight	100
China	60 Do. do	225

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-11
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-12
Carolus	,,	290
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	203
Bar Silver	,,	111
Gold Leaf	,,	13-6
Bar Gold 19 oz. English	,,	17-2
Australian Gold	,,	17-2

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	113½
Five per cent	106
Four per cent	99½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	107
Five per cent Debenture Loan 1866-67	103
15 years' Debenture Loans	106½
10 years' do. do.	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	115
Do. Do. Market Rate	115
New French Loan 5 per cent. (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871.	93¾ ex cpn.

MILITARY.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 17.

Kirkham, Quarter Master, 22nd Brigade Royal Artillery, to join, to Jubbulpore.

Leacock, Captain, 21st Regiment N. I., on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Aug. 17.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Referring to G. G. O. No. 176 of 1870, it is ordered that when the ground on the line of march is bound to be unavoidably damp, the Medical Officer shall certify to that effect, and no such certificate the Commanding Officer will be allowed to issue an extra quantity of straw for such occasions only.

This cancels G. G. O. No. 469, dated 5th July 1871.

The services of Lieutenant Colonel J. F. Lester, Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1854, for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board in England :—

Surgeon J. Glen, Bombay Medical Establishment.

Colonel B. Stanley, Bombay Infantry, is allowed leave of absence, on private affairs, for three months, from the 9th June last, on English furlough pay.

The services of Lieutenant J. DeB. Lynch, Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, for employment in the Foreign Department.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. H. Spry, Acting First Assistant Collector of Ahmednuggur, is invested with the powers of a Commissioner under the Income Tax Act XII of 1871.

Mr. A. Keyser, Acting Second Assistant Collector of Ahmednuggur, is invested with the powers of a Commissioner under the Income Tax Act XII. of 1871.

Assistant Surgeon J. Arnott, M.D., held medical charge of the Yerrowda Jail from 4th June to 17th July 1871, both days inclusive.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. J. Ebden, C. S., has been appointed to act as Second Assistant to the Collector of Canara, from the 17th June 1871.

The undermentioned gentlemen passed their Departmental Examinations, according to the Higher and Lower Standards, on the 17th ultimo :—

Higher Standard.

Mr. T. H. Leach, C.S., with credit.

Mr. Narayen Ganesh Satay, Duftardar to the Collector of Tanna, with credit.

Mr. Ramcrushna Huree, Head Clerk Collector's Office, Poona, with credit.

Mr. Eduljee Dossabhoy, Mamlutdar of talooka Borsud, zilla Kaira, with credit.

Mr. T. Hart-Davies, C.S., with credit.

Mr. J. M. Campbell, C.S., with credit.

Mr. J. H. Todd, C.S., with credit.

Mr. G. C. Whitworth, C.S., with credit.

Mr. W. F. Sinclair, C.S., with credit.

Mr. J. C. Anding, Acting District Deputy Collector, Dharwar.

Mr. C. W. Richardson, Hoozoor Deputy Collector, Kulladghee.

Lower Standard.

Mr. J. A. Baines, C.S., with credit.

Mr. J. Monteath, C.S., with credit.

Mr. J. C. Hall, Superintendent of Surveys in the native States of Gujarat.

Lieutenant J. M. Hunter, Boundary Settlement Commissioner for the Baroda and Eastern States of Kattiawar.

Captain G. E. Hancock, Acting Assistant Resident at Baroda.

Mr. A. H. Unwin, C.S.

Mr. C. F. MacCartie, C.S.

Mr. P. Jacob, C.S.

Mr. H. A. Acworth, C.S.

Mr. W. J. Cuningham, C.S.

Mr. H. T. Ommaney, C.S.

Mr. C. G. W. Macpherson, C.S.

The undermentioned gentlemen passed examinations in the following languages on the 17th ultimo :—

Gujarathi.

Mr. J. A. Baines, C.S.

Mr. P. Jacob, C.S.

Canarese.

Mr. J. Monteath, C.S.

Mr. W. J. Cuningham, C.S.

Mr. H. T. Ommaney, C.S.

Mr. J. Monteath, C.S., passed in Hindustani on the 15th instant.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. G. Pedder, C.S., has been permitted by the Secretary of State to return to duty on 29th July 1871, overland.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Captain W. M. Ducat, R.E., resumed his duties in the Public Works Department on the morning of the 28th April 1871.

Mr. W. Clerke received charge of the office of the Executive Engineer, Surat and Broach, from Mr. H. U. C. Cleeve, on the afternoon of the 15th July 1871.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Chaplains have been granted privilege leave of absence for two months :—

The Reverend E. N. Dickinson, from the 3rd August 1871.

The Reverend P. H. LeFeuvre, B. A., from the 20th August 1871.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

By MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B.,
Commanding Poona Division of the Army.
Poona, 16th August, 1871.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave :—

Captain Lonsdale, 40th Regiment, for ten days, to remain at Ahmednuggur, on medical certificate.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, August 12.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Consequent on the departure on furlough of Mr. T. Shepherd, Deputy Commissioner, 2nd grade, the following temporary promotions are made in the British Burmah Commission with effect from the 10th July 1871.

Captain C. W. Street, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd grade, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 2nd grade.

Mr. W. de Courcy Ireland, Deputy Commissioner, 4th grade, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 3rd grade.

Captain G. E. Fryer, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd (officiating 1st) grade, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 4th grade.

Captain Poole, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd (officiating 2nd) grade, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade.

Mr. H. Buckle, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd grade, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade.

Consequent on the departure to Europe on furlough of Captain H. A. Gower, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd (officiating 2nd) grade, the following temporary promotion is made in the British Burmah Commission with effect from the 3rd June 1871 :—

Mr. R. A. D. Perreau, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd grade, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade.

The following temporary changes in the Police Department of British Burmah are made with effect from the 5th July 1871 :—

Captain R. F. Litchfield, Superintendent, 4th grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 3rd grade.

Mr. T. D. Jamieson, Assistant Superintendent of Police (officiating Superintendent, 3rd grade), to officiate as Superintendent, 4th grade.

Mr. R. R. Beynon, Deputy Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment Hyderabad Assigned Districts, having returned from leave on medical certificate, and resumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 11th ultimo, the following changes are made in the Survey Department with effect from that date :—

Mr. R. B. Pitt, officiating Deputy Superintendent, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Settlement Officer, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Captain G. Mackenzie, officiating Assistant Settlement Officer, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Assessment, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

As a temporary arrangement, and subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Surgeon F. Day, Madras Medical Establishment, to be Inspector General of Fisheries in British India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the provisions of Act IX. of 1871 (the Indian Limitation Act, 1871,) shall come into and be in force in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and the cantonment of Secunderabad.

In construing the Act, as applied to these places, in section 1 the words "1st September 1873" shall be substituted for the words "1st April 1873," and the words "1st September 1871" for the words "1st July 1871;" the words "High Court" shall be taken to mean the "Court of the Resident at Hyderabad;" "India British" shall be read as "The Hyderabad Assigned Districts and the cantonment of Secunderabad;" and "foreign country" shall mean any country other than those places.

Lieutenant G. B. Wheeler, Adjutant of the Erinpoora Irregular Force, to be Station Staff Officer at Erinpoora, vice Major R. A. Chadwick, with retrospective effect from the 31st December 1870.

The following order by the Officer Commanding the Deolee Irregular Force, dated the 6th July 1871, is confirmed :—

Consequent on the appointment of Lieutenant O'Moore Creagh to the Adjutancy of the Mhairwarra Battalion, Captain Greenfield will revert to his substantive appointment of Adjutant, Deolee Irregular Corps, but will continue to perform the duties of Squadron Officer till further orders, pending the appointment of an officer as Officiating Adjutant.

Captain J. H. L. Greenfield, of the Deolee Irregular Force, to be Station Staff Officer at Deolee, vice Lieutenant O'Moore Creagh, with effect from the 6th July 1871.

Mr. J. F. Goulding, Principal of the Ajmere College, has obtained from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for three months on medical certificate.

The Viceroy and Governor General in Council has been pleased to sanction the following temporary promotions in the Mysore Commission with effect from the dates severally mentioned :—

Major H. E. Mottet to act as Assistant Superintendent of the 1st grade, from 23rd February to 3rd April 1871.

Captain A. W. C. Lindsay to act as Assistant Superintendent of the 1st grade, from 25th January to 22nd February 1871.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

ERRATUM.—In G. G. O. No. 677, dated 4th August 1871, publishing clause 136 of Army Circulars, dated 1st September 1870, regarding the grants of passages to officers' servants, for the words at the end of the order "which is in the case of General Officers, married or unmarried, two, and of others married and above the rank of Subaltern one female servant," read which will follow the rule for Officers proceeding to India as laid down in the Royal Warrant now published.

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India has been pleased to sanction an exchange between Captain (Brevet Major) J. Sexton, of the Bengal Staff Corps, and Captain C. A. Barnes, of the Bombay Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officer of the Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant dated 16th January 1861, clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart Frederick Graham, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—4th August 1871.

The undermentioned officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twelve years' service, is promoted to the rank of Captain, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Lieutenant John Barnes Sparks,—5th August 1871.

The undermentioned officer, having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Captain, from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1871, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant Henry deParny Rennick, 5th August 1871.

The following promotion is made, from the date specified, under the operation of G. G. O. No. 632 of the 4th August 1864, paragraph 69, subject to Her Majesty's approval :

Brevet—to be Captain—Lieutenant Charles William Barton, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—29th July 1871.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Major W. H. Mackesy, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, is transferred from the North-Western Provinces to the Punjab.

Mr. L. Jackson, temporary Executive Engineer, 4th grade, Hyderabad, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department.

Mr. R. B. Duncan, Deputy Controller of Public Works Accounts, Bombay, is allowed privilege leave for three months from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Lieutenant Le Breton will continue to officiate as Deputy Controller of Public Works Accounts, Bombay, during the absence of Mr. Duncan, or till further orders.

Mr. J. F. Pope, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, British Burmah, is transferred to Hyderabad.

This cancels Public Works Department Notification No. 283 of the 21st ultimo, transferring Mr. Bomnad to that province.

Mr. J. Cleghorn, temporary Engineer Apprentice, Irrigation Branch, Bengal, is permanently appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Babington, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, Mysore, is granted one month's preparatory leave with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Lieutenant G. R. Walker, R.E., is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Railway Accounts, Madras, in the grade of Deputy Controller, during the absence on furlough of Captain C. M. Moberly, or until further orders.

The services of Captain J. Hills, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, Hyderabad, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay in the Military Department, from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Head Quarters, Madras, 4th August 1871.

The following orders are confirmed :—

13th July 1871—By the Officer Commanding Royal Artillery, Nagpore Force, appointing Assistant Surgeon M. G. Young, "D" Battery D. Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, to assume medical charge of Head Quarters 23rd Brigade and Royal Artillery, Nagpore Force, from and including the 5th April 1871, without prejudice to his other duties.

23rd June 1871—By the Officer Commanding Calicut, directing Assistant Apothecary C. Trutwein to assume medical charge of the Detachment 29th Regiment in consequence of the sickness of Assistant Surgeon Ward, 29th Regiment.

Leave of absence :—

21st Foot—Captain E. M. Allen, 1st Battalion, to England, in anticipation of the sanction of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, and pending the publication of his retirement from Her Majesty's service in the London Gazette.

24th Foot.—Captain J. Johnstone, 2nd Battalion, in extension for four months—Neilgherries, s. c.

89th Foot.—Captain C. V. Hassall, in continuation for one month—Bangalore, s. c.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—17TH AUGUST.

London	Cotton	£2 10s.
	Cases	£2 15s.
	Seeds	£2 10s.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.
	Myrabolms & Colt hills	£1 5s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
Havre	Cotton / Coffee	No ship.
Overland	Steamers	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		No steamer.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 to 9 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 725 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per on
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 19 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
16	Montana	Parson	Liverpool, April 26.
	Mariamah	Nacoda	Aden, July 31.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Chanticleer	Crichton	Calcutta.
	Clara	Nelson	Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Brig Keerata Boodhu, to Cochin.

Schooner Mahi, to Cochin and Colombo.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
14	Sumatra (s)	Fraser	Suez, July 23.
	C. N.	Nacoda	Jeddah, July 12.
	Sulina	Starky	Liverpool, April 22.
	Ganges	Bondoon	—, May 8.

DAILY IMPORTS.—17TH AUGUST.

FROM LONDON.

Medea, 155 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Haddon Hall, 40 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Calliope, 22 cases port, and 21 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.; 100 boxes candles, and 1 case pencils, H E H Tarnomed and Co.; 75 cases oilmanstores, 4 casks hardware, &c, E Tyebally.

Ann Millicent, 4 iron safes, T Abdoolally.

FROM BOSTON.

Almora, 5 cases brandy, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—17TH AUGUST.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Defiance, 613 bundles linseed, J Triecuna; 150 bales cotton, L Furbhoodass; 68 bales cotton, Stearns, H hart and Co, 132 bales cotton, N Morarjee; 50 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

Ceylon (s), 5 bales cotton, H Bomanjee Tocche and Co; 26 bales cotton, R Morarjee; 59 bales cotton, P Bhanjee; 25 bales cotton, W Hurreedass.

Columbian (s), 45 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 52 bales wool, J Dewjee; 70 bales wool, B Canjee.

Canute, 26 bales cotton, V Pranjeevandass.

FOR LONDON.

Whittington, 80 cases cowdas, M Soomar; 1,000 bundles galls, S Vagjee.

Ceylon (s), 104 pieces Etcetb, J Peerbhoy.

Columbian (s), 27 cases benjamin, H A Esmail and Co.

FOR BOSTON.

Duivelaud, 400 bags mustard seed, D. Morwanjee and Co.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	Aug. 22	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 26	11 A.M.	
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 19	11 A.M.	
China	,, 16	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Australia	,, 30	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	Sept. 5	2 P.M.	3 P.M.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Blay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Annual Subscription ..... Rs. 12 0
Price, per Copy 0 4

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum ..... Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy 0 4 0

Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

ATKINSON—August 13th, at Bangalore, the wife of Captain S. E. Atkinson, M.S.C., of a daughter.

CARDEN—August 8th, at Sealkote, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Carden, 9th Royal Irish Lancers, of a daughter.

KERTLAND—August 14th, at Tondla, the wife of James Carlisle Kertland, Esq., East Indian Railway, of a daughter.

MERVIN—August 13th, at Agra, the wife of Senior Apothecary J. Mervin, of a son.

STANES—August 10th, at Coimbatore, the wife of Robert Stanes, Esq., of a daughter.

TRACY—August 13th, at Agra, the wife of T. B. Tracy, C S., of a daughter.

DEATH.

KELLY—August 17th, at his residence, No. 3, Sealdah, of apoplexy, John Hugh Kelly, Esq., Traffic Superintendent Calcutta and South Eastern (State) Railway, 4th son of Captain R. Kelly, Deputy Commissary, Army Commissariat Department, Landour, aged 27 years.

NOTICE

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department" *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1871.

THE Government of India, always fertile in surprises, has, after all, sent us a new Judge; and who should he turn out to be but our old acquaintance, Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee? The people of Bombay learnt for the first time two days ago that, under the provisions of the new Income Tax Act, the Collector (Mr. Dossabhoy) has the power "himself, in cases of default, to pass an order that a sum not exceeding double the amount of duty assessed by him shall be recovered from the defaulter," and, if this double assessment be not paid, "to recover it by attachment and sale of property, or imprisonment of the defaulter." Mr. Dossabhoy now enjoys, therefore, an authority even greater than that of a Judge of the High Court; for a Court is bound by laws which jealously guard the liberties of the subject, whereas the Income Tax Collector is limited only by his own discretion in sentencing taxpayers to be fined or imprisoned for refusing to admit the correctness of his assessment of their income. It is, surely, monstrous that this terrible power should be entrusted to any man. The dangerous principle of placing servants of Government above the law, which is unjustifiable even when the sufferers by it are the outcasts against whom the Contagious Diseases Acts are directed, becomes doubly odious when it is imported into legislation affecting the interests of loyal and respectable taxpayers. We cannot conceive by what possible considerations the Government of India was induced to withdraw the check put upon the Collector by previous Acts, which required him to bring defaulters before a Magistrate of Police for punishment. It is absurd to suppose that they had the malicious intention of making the Income Tax still more unpopular; and we have really no choice but to ascribe their conduct to sheer stupidity. Certainly, the acts of men in high places in India incline one to believe that they have lost their wits—those of them at least who ever had any. There is no end to the blunders they commit, as if with the deliberate design, which is now nearly achieved, of making the very name of English rule hateful to men of every class and race throughout the length and breadth of the land. When our rulers have the opportunity of doing a graceful thing, they do it in such a bungling way as to excite disgust instead of gratitude. If they had simply lowered the Income Tax to 2 per cent. last April, everyone would have been satisfied, and there would have been money enough to supply the wants of the State. Instead of doing this, they lowered the Tax to one per cent., thus wilfully creating a deficit which they have since made good by imposing new and irritating taxes that provoke a feeling of resentment in which all remembrance of the benefits derived from the reduction of the Income Tax is swallowed up. The root of the evil, we begin to think, is that Indian officials are too well paid. They get so much money to do little work in a climate which, to people who can go to the hills all the hot weather, is perhaps the most delightful in the world, that they have no sympathy with or thought for the petty woes of men with narrow incomes; and, themselves secure in the enjoyment of absolute power, they appear to be unable to understand that humble taxpayers have a right to be protected against the abuses of arbitrary authority. Their only and "constant care," in fact, seems to be "to increase their store;" and, possessed with the passion for money-grubbing, they have lost even that taste for splendid hospitality which is the saving grace of an aristocracy. Members of Council, Judges, and Generals, now live by twos or threes in a bungalow, for a few hundred rupees a month each, and—as we are credibly informed, though it is hard to imagine men sinking to such a depth of baseness—take in but one newspaper amongst them. We give the instance of penuriousness that naturally strikes us most forcibly; and, though our illustration may raise a laugh, it is nevertheless true that the grasping spirit which now animates the Indian services is a very serious evil, for it convinces the people that the men who govern the country are absorbed in the gratification of their own selfishness, and have no time to spare for studying the art of statesmanship.

WHEN the famous Anglo-Indian dame insisted upon her right to the protecting arm of the biggest bigwig at a dinner party, upon the plea that she was the *rankest* lady there present, we dare say that many of the guests could have been found to excuse the vulgarity of the remark in consideration of the great principle advocated by the speaker. In point of fact, there is no social subject upon which Anglo-Indians are generally so touchy as that of precedence; and perhaps it is only natural that this excessive sensitiveness should exist, since the precedence table is practically the Red-book of Anglo-Indian genteel life, wherein is set down, with the rigour of laws appertaining to the Medes and Persians, the names of those entitled to take seats in the Synagogue above their fellows. Naturally, every one desires to be better than his neighbour,—the ambition is only a weakness of poor human nature,—but perhaps the exceeding great desire of Anglo-Indians to assert their positions in society may be in a great measure traced to native ceremonious observances which have ever been *de rigueur* in the East. We smile at the folly of the native Princes and Rajahs who hold their principalities and money-bags in almost less account than their salutes, and we express surprise that a Maharajah should worry himself nearly to insanity regarding a gun or two added to a rival's honorable cannonade; but, in truth, precisely the same feeling which excites the native magnate to madness is rampant among us, the only difference being that our method of making broad our phylacteries is other than his.

On the whole, the Rajah seems to have the most good sense on his side. There is something agreeable about a salute of great guns fired in one's honour. The villainous saltpetre proclaims to the world that a great man is astir, and then it is a feather in one's cap to extract as much money out of an economical Government as powder costs on these occasions. But our own penny trumpets,—how do we blow them? To our mind they sing as small as a mosquitoe. We are not all Rajahs, Governors, and Princes, it is true, and we cannot discharge great guns to let the world know that Mr. Brown is a better man than Mr. Jones; still, we put ourselves to much social discomfort and inconvenience to attain this end, and by doing so exhibit a folly to which the Nawab's is as nothing. The rule of precedence is a great Anglo-Indian institution, and we must speak of it with all possible respect. Nevertheless, what a nuisance it is to many people. If a man is *rank* enough to obtain the private *entrée* to a big wig's *levée*, and so escape the crush of such ceremonies for the common herd, his rank may have its practical advantages; but it is a question whether these latter are not more than counterbalanced at dinner parties, where precedence rules the roast quite as much as the cook, and consigns men and women to the dreary festivities of the *Burra Khana* as unsuitable companions in tribulation. We think that the intense slowness of Indian dinner parties is mainly due to this same tyrannical fetish—precedence. The spirits and amiability of host and hostess are damped by it from the moment they issue invitations, to that when they offer the last departing guest his farewell soda and brandy as a nightcap. Nay, we suspect it even haunts their pillows on the night of the banquet, and seriously disturbs their reveries in the land of Nod. The half hour before dinner is bad everywhere, but how very bad it is in India! People have not only to make conversation about the weather—a trying subject enough its clerk knows—they must be upon the *qui vive* regarding their dignity at the same time, and prepared to resent any affront put upon it. For the moment the hostess is an eminently suspicious character. Her actions and smiles are curiously and attentively watched, and there is a great fear abroad among the expectant company, lest she should fail in the most important of her duties, and ignorantly or knowingly forget that a Sargeon ranks with a Field Officer, or a Civilian of twenty years' standing with an Archdeacon of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay. Poor lady, her thoughts are probably harassed with the cook, perchance drunk in the kitchen, and her intelligence cumbered with much serving; still duty is duty, and, alas! for the success of the feast should an Army Captain's wife precede, upon the debateable ground between the drawing and the dining room, the lady of a Royal Navy Master of eight years' service! We confess that this severe etiquette is misery to us, but we know that many others are of a contrary opinion; for have we not observed a fetish-worshipping couple flounce out of Church with their belongings, because a pair not so rank had squatted themselves upon the front bench of the House of Prayer? Again, and many years ago at Madras, we saw a very great lady at a very great dinner party throw herself upon an ottoman dissolved in tears, and beating the devil's tattoo with her pretty feet; and for what? Because a Judge's lady of the Supreme Court had the audacity to walk to table with an intolerably stupid old gentleman, who eat and drank like a hog, and rarely opened his lips for womankind, whom he detested. Silenus was a great man, however. *Hinc illæ lachrymæ.*

We think it is John Lang, who, in one of his diverting novels of Anglo Indian life, tells a good story anent this precedence question. At some station in Bengal, the Governor General was expected upon a tour, and the civilians and military determined, in combination, to honour the illustrious visitor with a ball. Professional and class feeling ran high, and there was war to the knife between the black coats and the red coats; but a black coat dame bided her time, in the hope of disconcerting the *militaires* by the triumphant grace and dignity with which she would lead the Viceroy into supper taking the *pas* of them all. Alas, for human calculations! By some cruel caprice of fate there happened to be an honourable ensign, the son of an earl, among the members of the opposite faction, and this ensign's wife the Viceroy laughing in his sleeve, no doubt, delighted to honour. The *Burra Beeby* was humiliated; she drank the cup of degradation to the dregs, and positively we have but little sympathy with her distress. If people *will* worry themselves about these trifles, they are scarcely to be pitied if they reap what they have sown in vexation.

But, in truth, we have not to return to bygone days for examples of struggles in the cause of precedence. At this moment, we are told, the new precedence rules are causing dismay and consternation Simlawards. It appears that the unlucky authority who looks after the correct grades of our social distinctions has omitted to take any account of the Adjutant and Quartermaster General of the Army, great men in their way, and he has further had the heinous temerity to supersede District Judges by Magistrates, to the total prostitution of justice in this country! This is bad enough, but there is worse to come. "The Chaplains have been placed disgracefully low, and some of the grades in the Educational and Financial Departments ridiculously high." This is really serious. The cloth disgraced is a terrible business, and although St. Paul, perhaps, would not have made much of the Indian "c'rect card" of the races, clerical horses of the period, not placed, are likely to give some trouble in the matter. We fear the intervention of Her Majesty a second or third time will be required in order to provide for Her Majesty's peace; in the meantime, we would recommend those afflicted to study their bibles, wherein it is laid down that the lowest place is the place of honour among those who profess and call themselves Christians.

IT is probable that a meeting of the Legislative Council will be held next week, at which the new Municipal Bill will be introduced and read a first time. Time will then be allowed for a full discussion of the Bill by the public before the second reading comes on. We hear that it is the intention of Government to appoint an independent Committee to ascertain the exact financial condition of the Municipality at the present moment, so that the Town Council may start fair, knowing precisely what are its debts and its assets.

THE German Consul writes to us, with regard to an editorial note in yesterday's *Gazette*—"The official declaration of war by France against Prussia was delivered to Count Bismarck at Berlin at half-past 1 P.M. on the 19th July, 1870; and on the same day was the first shot fired near Saarbrücken." The beginning of the war should, however, date from the 15th, the day on which the official declaration was made to the French Chambers.

MAJOR-GENERAL FRASER TYTLER, C.B., returned to Allahabad on Monday evening. Major-General Sir Henry Tombs, K.C.B., is expected to arrive at an early date.

ACCORDING to a Madras contemporary a petition to the Government of India is being signed by a great many of the inhabitants of Bangalore, soliciting that a Civilian magistrate may be appointed to that station instead of the present Cantonment Magistrate, who is a military officer of very junior standing.

IT is said that Mr. Lewis has engaged for the Theatrical Company he is bringing to Calcutta this season, Mr. Shafto Robertson, from London, brother of the late Mr. Robertson, author of *Caste, School, Society*, and other dramas, which have been so successfully played at home and in the colonies during the last three or four years.

IN compliance with the recommendation of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council has been pleased to confer the title of "Maharanee" upon Ranee Shurnomoyee, of Cossimbazaar, in the district of Moorshedabad, and that of "Roy Bahadoor" upon Baboo Rajib Lochun Roy, the manager of the Ranee's estates, as personal distinctions and as marks of the appreciation by Government of the munificent charity and liberality which characterizes the management of those estates.

IN a recent issue the *Pioneer* gave reasons for supposing the English and Scottish Law Life Assurance Association to be marvellously liberal in the way of bonuses. This, our contemporary now explains, he did at the time, dreaming he had been refunded £26-5, rather more than a third of the premia paid; for it seemed to him that the amount was claimable either in cash or as an addition to the policy. The public will, he hopes, sympathize with him in his disappointment at discovering that the amount to be paid *in cash* was only £5-14-7; he had not noticed that there was a commutation table!

CALCUTTA is very much to be pitied if the *Indian Mirror's* description of the milk supplied to it be at all near the mark, even allowing for the hyperbole. Our contemporary, in mentioning that a milkwoman in Dublin was lately fined £5 by the local police court for selling one half-penny worth of adulterated milk which consisted of equal parts of milk and water, exclaims, "Only half and half!" and then tells us, "That is nothing compared to the milk supplied by our *goalas*, in which, we are told, chingree fish sport about merrily! They do not care to ascertain mathematically whether it contains three-fourths or seventeen-eighteenths of water, so long as the colour is not altogether changed."

THE *Pioneer* says—"When adjutants who are captains were prevented from taking furlough without resigning their appointments, the intention, no doubt, was to accelerate promotion, and to place some limit on the retention of an important appoint

PERSIAN GULF NEWS REPORT.

THE Deputy Governor of Bushire, Mahomed Ruffee Mirza, entered the town of Bushire an hour after sunset on the 28th July.

The famishing poor of Bushire have had food distributed among them since the 24th instant. Above 2,000 persons have been fed daily in town, and from one to two hundred outside of the town. This temporary relief has been great. But it is matter for grave conjecture as to how the poor will fare when the distribution of food ceases and during the coming winter.

The steamer Koina arrived with a cargo of rice from Bombay.

The ship Caroline has also brought 9,000 bags of rice from Calcutta.

Cholera has reappeared at Bushire.

The maritime peace continues undisturbed.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.—July 17th, ship Siam, from England, with coals for the Turkish Government; 19th, ship Glasslynn, from Sourabaya, with sugar; 20th, mail steamer Ethiopia, from Bombay; 21st, steamer Koina, from Bombay, with rice; 29th, bark Caroline, from Calcutta, with rice; 29th, H. M. S. Magpie, from a cruize, and mail steamer Ethiopia, from Busreh; 31st, steamer Koina, from Busreh.

DEPARTURES.—July 17th, mail steamer Martaban, to Bombay; 19th, bark Moozuffur, to Bussorah; ship Siam, to Bussorah; 23rd, mail steamer Ethiopia, to Busreh, and steamer Koina, to Busreh; 31st, bark Glasslynn, to Kurrachee.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.—H. M. S. Magpie, R.N., mail steamer Ethiopia, steamer Koina, British bark Caroline, and Dutch bark Persian Packet.

NEWS REPORT FROM MUSCAT.

(FROM 23RD JULY TO 6TH AUGUST 1871.)

MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY, 6TH AUGUST.

IN the report for the preceding fortnight it was stated that His Highness Seyyed Toorkee had started in his ship, the Rehmanee, for the port of Shinas, lately taken from Seyyed Ibrahim-bin-Kais. On arrival there His Highness arranged for bodies of his adherents to join him before Sohar, and sailed himself for Hormool. In the meanwhile Rashid-bin-Makloom, a chief of the Beni-Jas, had landed at the latter place with about 70 men, acting in concert with His Highness. About five miles inland is the fort of Lawa, which was held by Mahommed-bin-Saeed, of the El-Hina tribe, for Ibrahim-bin-Kais. This chief sallied out and encountered Rashid, but was killed, and his followers were defeated. His Highness soon after arrived and took possession of Lawa.

Thence His Highness proceeded to Sohar, which he besieged, and erected a battery of three guns.

An engagement also occurred in Khaden of Batineh, between the tribes Yáb-boo-Rasheyd, and Yáb-boo Sád, resulting in the defeat of the latter, who favoured Seyyed Ibrahim.

A breach was made in the walls of Sohar, and all was ready for the assault, when some of His Highness's adherents interceded and proposed terms of compromise, which were granted by Seyyed Toorkee. Under this arrangement Seyyed Ibrahim retains Sohar and the coast line from Sullan to Khaborah, and the remaining districts and ports, including Suwayk and Mesnach, being delivered up to His Highness.

Seyyed Toorkee arrived in Muscat this morning. The crop of dates in Oman is unusually abundant and of excellent quality. Prices are low and some shipments are made.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.—Mail steamer Martaban, from Persian Gulf; ship Ababania, from Calcutta; mail steamer Cashmere, from Bombay; mail steamer Ethiopia, from Persian Gulf.

DEPARTURE.—Mail steamer Martaban, to Bombay; mail steamer Cashmere, to Persian Gulf; mail steamer Ethiopia, to Bombay; ship Wide Awake, to Calcutta.

MURDER AT TANNA.

A SHORT time ago Dahakya Pandya, Jugya Budhya, and five others were charged before Mr. W. M. Coghlan, Session Judge of Tanna, with having, on or about the 1st May last, at Mhose, Murbad talooka, in the Tanna district, committed murder by causing the death of one Raghya Tamdya. The first and second accused pleaded guilty; while the others pleaded not guilty. It appears that on the night of the 1st May last, there was a drinking party in the house of one Pangya, on the occasion of a betrothal. The accused and several other persons were there. Two rupees were given to the first accused and he fetched liquor, and all drank of it. A bottle-full was put on one side by the first accused Dahakya for him as his perquisite. This bottle Pangya upset and broke accidentally. Thereupon the accused Dahakya and Jugya abused him; and his brother Raghya (now deceased) came up and took his part, whether by simple remonstrance or by abuse was not clear, probably in the latter manner. The first two accused, who had gone towards Pangya, then turned on deceased and threw him down under a mangoe tree close by, and Jugya fetched a rope from the door-step of his house, and they then strangled the deceased with it, and then tied him by the rope by the neck to a bough of the mangoe tree, and left him in a sitting position dead. The first two accused, who pleaded guilty, were sentenced to be hanged; while the others were acquitted.

The High Court (the Hon. Mr. Justice Melvill and the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemball), on a review of the proceedings, confirmed the sentence of death passed upon the accused.

A PARSEE LEGACY CASE.

MISCONDUCT OF A TRUSTEE.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley gave judgment in the case of Manockbaee, wife of Rustomjee Byramjee, against Pestonjee Hormusjee Pastakia and another. The suit was brought to recover from the estate of Hormusjee Shapoorjee Pastakia Rs. 17,000, the amount of a legacy with accumulations of interest, bequeathed to the plaintiff by the will of Hormusjee Shapoorjee, her father, which was acknowledged by the first defendant, her brother, and her deceased mother, Awabaee, who were the trustees of the estate; and also for one-fourth share in the estate of the said Awabaee, bequeathed to plaintiff under her will. Mr. Mayhew and Mr. Green, instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, appeared for the plaintiff. The Hon. the Advocate General and Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs. Acland, Prentis and Bishop, appeared for the first defendant. The second defendant, Rustomjee Byramjee, appeared in person.

MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY, in giving judgment, said this was a suit brought by the wife of the second defendant, who was their sister, against the first defendant, her brother, who was the surviving executor of her father's will; and the object of the suit was to recover a legacy of Rs. 5,000 bequeathed to her by her father, with the interest that accrued upon it since 1836; and also to recover one-fourth share in her mother's estate. There was no contention as to the plaintiff's right to the legacy, or to the relief sought, and His Lordship would, therefore, consider the first part of it. It was contended that the suit was barred by Act 14 of 1859, the Indian Limitation Act; and it was alleged, that by a certain agreement of 10th January 1859, the legacy was merged or converted into an account stated between plaintiff and her mother and brother; and the suit ought, therefore, to have been brought within six years. There was no distinct evidence as to the age of the plaintiff or the date of the marriage, but either point was not material. It appeared her father bequeathed her Rs. 5,000, to be paid to her, with accumulations of interest, on her attaining her majority at the age of twenty-one years. Now, her majority at the age of twenty-one years was, it was alleged by the learned counsel for the plaintiff, that she was only four years of age when her father died in 1836; but it appeared from certain documents prepared in the late Mr. Acland's office, that in 1849 she attained the age of twenty-one years. How or ever, whether she attained her majority in 1849 or 1853, she was entitled to the legacy under her father's will. The result of the evidence satisfied His Lordship that no very serious quarrels existed between plaintiff and her husband; and a quarrel only arose from her inability to get the legacy from her brother. Her residence with her brother might have been due to her attempt to get the legacy and to take care of her lunatic brother Perozeshah. She resided with her brother for long periods, and had a room in the family house to this day. The evidence was clear on the point that she made constant attempts to get her legacy. The arrangement come to in 1859 had no material bearing on the present suit. The defendant Pestonjee admitted he had sufficient assets to pay the legacy and arrears of interest. In 1854, the amount due to her appeared to have accumulated to Rs. 18,064; and yet about five years subsequently, her brother makes the whole amount, together with other sums, to be no more than Rs. 17,000. In 1859, an agreement was proposed under which the plaintiff was to get an oart and a bungalow at Girgaum in lieu of her legacy, the amount of which was then said to be Rs. 17,000. His Lordship thought it was very likely that defendant Pestonjee made up the account of a less amount than was really due to plaintiff, which ought to have been about Rs 23,000 or Rs. 24,000. Awabaee, the mother, died in 1860, and Pestonjee refused to carry into effect the agreement of 1859, the moral pressure of her mother then being removed. It was, however, no default of the plaintiff that that agreement fell through, because Pestonjee refused to execute an indemnity deed in case the title to the property should be disputed. His Lordship was of opinion, upon the evidence, that there was no merger or conversion of the legacy, and that the plaintiff's account was never transferred to the books of the firm. The cases cited from Williams did not support the defendant's case. As to the law of limitation, the Indian Act had not passed into law before the 10th January 1859, and the agreement of that date took the case out of the statute; and His Lordship thought Mr. Mayhew's contention was right, that the right of the plaintiff was revived by that agreement. His Lordship then proceeded to consider what he called the more serious portion of the case, the set-off which the defendant had the audacity to try to make against his sister's claim. He claimed Rs. 18,700 for his sister's maintenance; Rs. 21,895 for jewels and ornaments she took out of her father's estate; and Rs. 3,500 for jewels, &c., which he alleged she took out of her mother's estate. Pestonjee said he only suspected his sister about a year and a half or two years ago to have appropriated the jewels as her mother's death; and the charge amounted to theft in a building used as a dwelling-house. A list of jewels of the 15th July 1863, which had not been annexed to the written statement, was produced at the hearing. The story of that list, in His Lordship's opinion, was inconceivable and absurd. The evidence tended to show that the list had been fabricated, and that the signature of plaintiff to the list had been forged. His Lordship had a very strong opinion that the defendant's witnesses were perjured and that a forgery was committed, before he examined Mr. Flynn; and Mr. Flynn's evidence supported the conclusion. His Lordship thought the defendant Pestonjee had been guilty of perjury, subornation of perjury, and forgery, and must have attained the lowest depth of infamy, and His Lordship ordered the list in question to be impounded as a forgery. The claim for plaintiff's maintenance, &c., was unfounded; and even if proved, it was barred by the Limitation Act. His Lordship found the issues in the case in the plaintiff's favour. The decree was for plaintiff as prayed in the first para. of her prayer, that is, that the defendant Pestonjee should pay the balance due to her with interest. Defendant Pestonjee was not to be allowed his costs out of the estate. The injunction in the case was to be continued, while the costs of the motions were not to come out of the estate. Decree for plaintiff for payment by defendant Pestonjee of Rs. 17,000, and simple interest at 7½ per cent. per annum from 10th January 1859, and her costs of the suit and the motions up to and including the hearing. In case of non-payment within one calendar month from this day, the cart is to be sold by the Commissioner, and the defendant Pestonjee should join in conveyance. Reference to the Commissioner to take an account of Awabaee's estate. Further directions and costs reserved. Interest on the judgment at 6 per cent. Immediate execution granted.

HIGH COURT.—18TH AUGUST.

The Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE will sit to hear Motions.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

LONG CAUSES.

606-69 G. S. Judge—Hajee Sulemon &c. vs. Hajee Moosa, &c.—Acland, Prentis and Bishop—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

521-70 Rimington, Hore and Langley—William Nicol & Co. vs. Narayen Bapsha Senoy and another—Dallas and Lynch.

220-68 C. Tyabjee—Reynald, Hankey and others vs. Vassoo Jaitha—Leathes and Crawford.

1-69 Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Sha Jaeth Bhoga vs Naroo Juggonath—C. Tyabjee.

439-69 Pestonjee Dirshaw—Dorabjee Eduljee vs, J. A. Shepherd and another—Manisty and Fletcher.

478-69 C. Tyabjee—Shaik Mahomed bin Mahomed vs. Mamon Sulaiman Tharoo—Thacker and Chalk.

457-70 Macfarlane and Skipsey—Manockjee Sorabjee vs. Merwanjee Framjee—Leathes & Crawford.

526-70 Rimington, Hore and Langley—John Fleming and others vs. Juvar Goculdas—C Tyabjee.

527-70 Leathes and Crawford—Vussonjee Hurjee and another vs. Premchund Motichand—No appearance.

533-70 Leathes and Crawford—Ally Saheb bin B. vs. Shaik Mahomed Cartay.—No. appearance.

535-70 Keir, Prescot and Winter—Dinanath Raghoonath vs. Sadanund Gunput and others—Leathes and Crawford.

WHY ARE ANGLO-INDIANS MALIGNED?

(*Madras Times.*)

IT is not to be wondered at that the article on Indian conjugal morality in the *Advertiser* has caused some talk in this country, little as we may think of our accuser. We have already expressed our views of its statements, and declared that the main charge brought by it against Anglo-Indians of actual viciousness is greatly exaggerated. Nevertheless, we feel bound to admit that there is a bad tone in Indian society, and a looseness of thought and action which the new comer is immediately struck by on landing in India. In England men and women are probably not a whit more moral than here. Certainly, among the higher classes, such cases as that of Lady Mordaunt, show there is a great deal of guilty intrigue, on the part of the men at all events, and, an utter disregard of the seventh commandment; but still there is something on the face of English society which is absent on that of society out here, a something which gives the former a sort of respectability that is wanting to the latter. People are more guarded in their language and actions at home, and do not permit themselves to be seen in equivocal situations and under circumstances favourable to scandal as they do in India. They may outrage the laws of God and man, but they endeavour to do so *sub rosa*, and do not flaunt their sins and follies before the eyes of the world.

There can be no doubt that persons moving in good society in India do the most extraordinary things without a moment's hesitation, and that very little is thought, or at all events said, of their proceedings. What wife, we should like to know, in England, when away from her husband, would go about in public with impunity in public with either married or unmarried men, and yet hope to retain her good fame? What husband at home could permit any man to pay marked and continued attention to his wife unheeded, without being looked upon as a mean-spirited wretch unfit for the society of true men? But in this country such abuses would not be endured, and women go about with other persons more than with their husbands, and no one looks askance at them; while the Benedicts themselves are long-suffering to a degree which borders on madness, without being out by their acquaintance or in any way made to feel that in their case patience is not a virtue. Herein lies the great difference between English and Indian society. The former may not in reality be more moral than the latter; but at all events its decency is not publicly outraged, and men and women who move in it have the grace to be ashamed of their peccadilloes, and to "carry on their little games," to use European on his way down from Simla had been buried under a landslip.—*Delhi Gazette.*

We think no great reason for this want of decorum on the part of Anglo-Indians is the bad example sometimes set them by their rulers. Indian Governors would seem to have a mania for playing the part of gay Lotharios, and their rank and position not only save them from paying the penalty in the shape of a sound horsewhipping, which is the best cure for this species of mental aberration, but naturally lead to a bad tone and laxity of manners in the societies of which they are the constituted heads. When the great man is seen to be eternally dangling after some other man's wife, and, though no longer a youth, "making eyes," and demeaning himself after the idiotic fashion of the "*lovier*" in the play at a village fair, this kind of thing becomes the recognised mode of procedure towards ladies on the part of a certain class of men who ape the manners of the big wig, and who consider themselves much better adapted than he in point of age and personal advantages to play the part of "the sighing swain." It is so in all societies. One fool makes many, especially if he be placed in a position of eminence; and therefore it should be the first care of a man who holds so conspicuous a position as the Governor of a Presidency to set a good example to those about him and to avoid everything either in word or deed, which can become food for scandal or militate against the principles of decorum. It may be hard upon a man thus to set a watch upon inclinations perhaps innocent enough in themselves. It may go against the grain, and may render a residence in India irksome in the extreme; but he must take the bitters with the sweets of office, and must recollect that he is paid handsomely to do his duty, and that the first duty of the head of a Christian community in a heathen land is to lead a life above all suspicion. Her Majesty at home by the simplicity and virtue of her life has set an example to her subjects of the brightest kind, which has made the atmosphere of the British court pure, and has no doubt done much to force vice to hide its head instead of stalking forth rampant and shameless as it did when such men as George IV. and Charles II. were on the throne. Her representatives in India and elsewhere are in our opinion bound to follow her example, and to shun not only evil, but all appearance of evil.

We agree with the *Advertiser* in thinking that the admission of women to Government Houses, who have lost their claim to be considered ladies by losing their virtue, would be a disgrace and an insult to English matrons and maidens; but we are not aware that such a practice exists at any of the presidencies. We are not of the number of those who would hunt a woman to the death for having gone astray, but it is for the interest of society at large that the offence of conjugal unfaithfulness on the part of a woman should not be condoned so far as to allow of her holding the position she held before she sinned; and therefore we do not think that divorces should be admitted to Government Houses where other members of society are compelled to meet them. It is not desirable that persons on whose characters so indelible a stain exists should hold the same position in society as those who have lived without offence. This is more particularly the case in India where the relations of married life are so jealously guarded and reverenced. Nothing can possibly be more calculated to lower us in the eyes of natives than an apparent disregard of the marriage tie. It is here therefore exceedingly unwise, as well as utterly improper, and in bad taste, to put female frailty and virtue on the same footing.

INDIAN ITEMS.

HARD LINES FOR MADRAS.—In our issue of the 6th instant, we said that although the Madras Government were prepared to send military papers to the President of the United Service Institution we were afraid, they would not send any more than formerly to the local press. It is as we supposed. The people at Simla are to be supplied with Madras news, while we in Madras are to be deuced.—*Madras Times.*

ACCIDENTS AT HILL STATIONS have been very numerous this year. To add to the number, news comes to us now that four natives at Dugshai, four others at Kussowlie, and sixteen at Subathoo, have been killed in one way or another caused by the unusually heavy and never-ceasing rain. The bridge at Hurreepore had been swept away. All roads have become really dangerous, and it was rumoured at Kussowlie on the 10th that a

THANKS TO THE CHINON.—A European, residing in Boitakhana, was, on Saturday last, showing a female, residing in the same house, the sword exercise. After the usual manœuvres came the thrust, and unfortunate ly for the female, who had been witnessing the affair in rather too close proximity to the performer, she was struck on the back of the head; the wound, however, was not serious, as her chignon, which was cut through, broke the force of the blow. She was sent to the Medical College Hospital.

THE BENGAL ROAD CESS.—The *Umritu Bazar Putrika*, in connection with the proposed visit of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to Eastern Bengal, earnestly calls upon the tenants of the province to unite by multitudes, and, falling at his feet, make known their condition with tears, and tell him how insupable they are to pay the Road Cess. Another such opportunity, he adds, they will not get. It is rumoured that Mr. Campbell is the friend of tenants; his heart may melt at the sight of their miseries and tears, and, if he does nothing else, he may reduce the maximum of two pice in the rupee for the cess.

"Beware! you may never again be favoured with such an opportunity."

ACCIDENT WHILE TIGER-HUNTING.—On Wednesday last week an accident occurred to a gentleman of this city while tiger-hunting in the jungles of Gungashagur, near Saugor. Mr. Kennedy, of Middleton Row, with a large party of beaters, *shikaris*, &c., numbering about 40, went to hunt on that day, and *raised* a tiger. Smaller game was expected, but the brute was fired at, and wounded by one of the party, and disappeared in the jungle. Mr. Kennedy entered the jungle after the animal, when he was suddenly charged upon by the infuriated beast, and brought to the ground. His followers manfully ran away, and the gentleman was very severely wounded all over his body by the tiger in the contest for life and death which followed Mr. Kennedy's upset. Fortunately for him, the panic of the beaters was speedily allayed, and taking heart of grace, they returned to see how their master fared, and the tiger, alarmed at the noise of their approach, bolted further into the jungle. Mr. Kennedy was found to be much injured, was put into a boat, and brought to Calcutta, where under Dr. Fayrer's treatment he is making some progress towards recovery, but he has been frightfully mauled.—*Englishman.*

TWO EUROPEAN LADS DROWNED.—We are sorry to learn of the accidental death by drowning, on the 9th, of two of the orphan lads of the Sanawur Lawrence Asylum, named Farquhar and Gibson, aged respectively 12 and 14. They, accompanied by a companion, had left the school without leave, and in attempting to cross a mountain torrent in the neighbourhood in search of mangoes, lost their footing and were swept away by the fierce current which, on account of the continuous heavy rain of the past two months, is much deeper and stronger than usual. The third boy, who escaped, immediately returned and reported the circumstance to the school authorities, and they lost no time in sending off two of the officers and some of the elder lads to the scene of the accident. No traces of the missing ones could be found, though the search continued throughout the night. Early on the following morning, however, their lifeless bodies were recovered and brought in. No blame can, we feel sure, be attributed to the Asylum authorities; as all the boys were out for the ordinary holiday ramble, from whom these three stole away on a predatory excursion. An inquest must of course, have been held; and no doubt the result of the enquiry will be shortly made known.—*Delhi Gazette.*

ACCIDENT FROM THE BITE OF A HORSE.—A day or two ago a European trainer in the employment of Baboo Gooptoo Lall Sebary, who resides near Pookooah, on the E. I. R. line, about a couple of hundred miles from Calcutta, was bitten by a horse which he had been driving in a gharry to the station with his employer. Returning homeward, the animal being very heavy, the animal in the gharry-shaft turned restive and refused to budge, whereupon the trainer (whose name is Wilds) dismounted from his box, and seizing the horse by the head with one hand, shortened his whip and belaboured him well with the other. Suddenly the brute seized the man by the hand, and inflicted a very severe bite upon him, lifting him some distance from the ground. The syces ran away and left Wilds to get home to the Rajah's as best he could. There was no immediate medical assistance to be had, and on the Rajah's return home he sent the man to Calcutta, where it was ascertained that the gangrene had set in, and that the middle finger of the left hand would require to be amputated, which was accordingly done by Dr. Cutcliffe on Saturday. The man is doing well in the Medical College Hospital.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHANAGE OF BLACK TOWN.—Yesterday, before Mr. Campbell, at the Town Police Court, Mr. Titness, an inspector of police, charged a young lad named Thomas Tapley, under section 23 of Act 21 of 1869, with begging for alms when he had sufficient means of subsistence in the Roman Catholic Orphanage of Black Town of which he was an inmate. The case was fully proved against the defendant, who on the night of Thursday last begging for alms at a house in Stringer's street when the inspector took him into custody. The defendant stated that he ran away from the Orphanage as a monitor checked him when there was no reason for any checking. He had no inclination to go back to the Orphanage, and preferred to undergo to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment. At the Town Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Campbell, an East Indian lad named James Doyle was charged with using threatening language to Mr. Scott, a sergeant in charge of the Roman Catholic Orphanage at Black Town. The complainant had been an inmate of the Orphanage, and was expelled from the school by the Rev. Colgan for running away. The other boys of the Orphanage were forbidden to have anything to do with him, and on the sergeant of the Orphanage observing on the night of Thursday last that the defendant was holding communication with the boys of the Orphanage, he went up to him and told him to go away. Upon this the defendant threatened to break Mr. Scott's head, and with the assistance of other boys, to give the sergeant a sound thrashing. His Worship sentenced the defendant to pay a fine of five rupees, in default, ten days' rigorous imprisonment.—*Madras Times*, Aug. 15.

"CONFIDENTIAL REPORTS."

(*Madras Times.*)

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Broad Arrow*, of July 1st, has very cleverly treated that vile system of confidential reporting in the army, which, now that "selection" is to be the regulated form of promotion in Her Majesty's re-organised forces, is more injurious and detested than ever. The correspondent, who writes from Malta, a tight little island where military amenities are as vicious as any where, has evidently, we should say, suffered under the system of which he complains. But this is nothing surprising. Every officer in the service who has had the misfortune to serve under a commanding officer who is at once a strictly honourable man, a man of broad and liberal views, and a gentleman, is equally liable to have his professional prospects blasted through this disgraceful system, more appropriate to the government of Russian serfs than of Britain police, than any restraint of British officers. The correspondent in question draws a sad picture of the working of this system. He tells us how commanding officers take dislikes to their subordinates, it may be for a word spoken or some trifling act performed in which the supposed offender was really innocent of all intention of the dislike grows, fed by the suspicions of a narrow, and prejudiced mind—perhaps even of a bilious temperament—until the Commandant feels himself justified in conscientiously damning the character of the man he hates under the protection of a secrecy that is never broken. He tells us, what is pretty well known to every officer of the army, that for one confidential report which is just criticism there are twenty or more, perhaps, made just the reverse, and as a matter of course, like all honourable men disgusted with the action of a military *Vheme gericht* so monstrous, asks that the system may be abolished as one unworthy of Englishmen and English officers.

But it is far easier to say, abolish such a system than to do it. The bureaucrats of the army highly approve of it, for it throws a mysterious power into their hands which they cherish as one of the dearest privileges of their class; and commanding officers, with the few exceptions of those whose very keen sense of honour objects to making reports of any kind, favourable or unfavourable under the protection of a secresy that strikes them as cowardly,—are all in favour of it. Again, this system of confidential reports is the very backbone of Mr. Cardwell's new scheme of selection; so that we doubt very much if it can be abolished until, at least, some great war occurs, and the abused men come to the front, perhaps to shame those "selected" under its provisions. It is, no doubt, unfortunate that any difficulty should exist in putting an end at once to a system so pernicious. We do not in this case, any more than in many others, have certainly never observed them. It is supposed that officers' necks are kept tight to the collar through fear of confidential reports of an unfavourable nature held *in terrorem* over them; and such might be the case if it was popularly supposed that these reports were strictly just in all cases. But every opinion is all the other way, and many instances can be brought forward of the gross injustice they have committed at every mess table throughout the army, that we believe officers, and young officers especially, are rather incited to carelessness and insubordination through threats of confidential reports, than otherwise. "You are a coward. You dare not accuse me openly of offence, but you seize every occasion to blacken my character in private, and you know it!" This is what the young officer says to his bullying commanding officer in his heart, if not with his lips, and the feeling so engendered must exercise a bad influence upon the *esprit de corps* of a regiment. A chief should, of course, be respected if the discipline of his regiment is to be perfect. Once let doubts arise about his honesty and justice, and he is only a wrong man in the right place—a fosterer of cliques and intrigues such as would destroy the discipline of the best regiment in the service.

We consider that this power of making confidential reports should be taken from commanding officers of regiments in all parts of the world, but more especially so in India where they enter into minutiæ which were probably never contemplated by the military *Vidoq* who originally devised them for his comrade's torture. By a very large concession, reports which are not disposed to grant, they might, perhaps, be excused in cases where officers lived notoriously dissipated and irregular lives; though even here we see no reason why any secrecy should exist in the matter. But in India, such irregularities are not those commented upon. Trifles of domestic life, private conversation, the opinions, religious and social, which officers hold, we are assured, are seized upon by commanding officers, and reports bristling with insidious deductions framed upon them to an extent which would doubtless astonish the pseudo culprits could they only catch a glance of their contents. This is really intolerable. The system, bad as it is, was organised for the express purpose of giving commanders-in-chief of armies a broad and general view of the conduct of their officers. It was never bargained for that each officer's private life should be analysed, and all his daily acts and speeches epitomised into a *noggin* of spite for the annoyance, or perchance entertainment, of the head of an army! But such a system could be ever open to abuse. Some of our best officers have been unpopular men, in regimental or station societies, and we cannot forbear a smile on thinking of men like Havelock, being called to the judgment seat of some ancient unwise man, who through force of circumstances and seniority has been crammed into the command of a regiment. This is only one example in point of many we could adduce bearing upon the evils of a most pernicious system; but why recapitulate what is known to every one? Let us rather look for a cure of this military sore.

We are surprised, that when this subject is discussed, —and it is discussed often enough now under fear of Cardwell and selection; that no one has suggested the propriety of the officers of a regiment being called upon confidentially to report on their commanding officer; the commandants of corps upon the general of the division! What would be the result? We rather imagine truth, unwelcome truth, would tickle the ears of commanders-in-chief at present at a loss to arrive at the bottom of half the military scandals cropping up from time to time in the armies under their commands. Of course, it will be said that such a proceeding would be subversive of all discipline; but we do not seem to see it. Officers are now called upon in bodies to report upon their superiors the effect would be too absurd for a moment's consideration; but if individually, and under those conditions of absolute secrecy now approved of, their opinions were collected periodically upon generals and commandants, we seriously think that much good might arise for the service generally, from such a novelty. For his own interest, every officer would keep the report secret. In the number of councillors is safety, and the commanding officer would enjoy better chance of justice at the hands of many judges than he now dispenses from his solitary bench to those under his command. The commander-in-chief of an army, if he cared to peruse those reports, would probably gain a pretty fair insight into the working qualities of the most responsible officers of the army; and who shall say, that a knowledge of the capacity of men in these ranks is not more important than an acquaintance with the thoughts and opinions of a subaltern fresh from school or college as elaborated and condensed for official perusal by Colonel McTart, his C. O.? The whole system of confidential reporting, is, we acknowledge, an infamous one: still if officers are to be so reported upon, why confine the scrutiny to the juniors? What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander, and if colonels in the interests of the public service blast the characters of their subordinates, why should not the latter, in the same all-paramount interests, enjoy the chance of exposing their superior's ignorance or vice? From a liberal point of view, we should say that the public would gain as much from one class of report as from the other. Theoretically, no doubt, all commanding officers and generals are faultless. Their professional position accords them that privilege, but practically, we fear, that they are too commonly nothing of the sort. To parody Burns,

"The hat is but the *cockit* stamp]
The man's the man for a' that."

Perhaps if our suggestion was only threatened as likely to come into force, commanders-in-chief would at once discover the good men and the bad men filling these ranks. The former would say "have at you by all means, my officers love and respect me and I have nothing to fear from their confidential reports," while the latter would probably, unwise wights as we suppose them to be, create a terrible cry against "subversion of discipline," "interests of the public service," and what not.

AN ENGLISHMAN IMPRISONED IN JHEEND.

(*Indian Public Opinion.*)

WE earnestly call the attention of the local Government to the following very strange and serious case. *In the native State of Jheend a European British subject, his wife and family, are kept by the Raja in close imprisonment*, and have been so for the last four months without having committed any crime, without any form of trial, and without being permitted any appeal, or communication with the outside world. The mere fact of their imprisonment will, we trust, be sufficient to cause instant inquiry to be made.

The following facts will enable Government to point their enquiries with a directness that cannot be shunned, and we trust that if Government are not already aware of the circumstances, the mere fact of their appearing in a newspaper may not be any reason for delay until information comes through an official channel. Nearly five years ago the Raja of Jheend applied to a Commissioner (a military officer in civil employ, now a Major-General on furlough to Europe) to obtain for him the services of a professional bandmaster to organise and drill some village boys to play English music on English instruments. The Commissioner to oblige the Raja, wrote to Mr. Charles Davis, who had served as bandmaster of the 36th Native Infantry, and instructor of the bands of the 73rd Native Infantry, the 35th Light Infantry, and the Hazara Goorkha Battalion. Mr. Davis was a man of excellent character, bearing the most satisfactory testimonials from all officers he had taught or served under. The Commissioner encouraged him to serve in Jheend by expressing a very high opinion of the Raja. Mr. Davis accepted the offered situation, and joined in February 1867.

His work was of the most arduous kind. Our readers can easily imagine its difficulty. Upwards of one hundred common rustic Indian boys were put under Mr. Davis, and he had to teach them English music and English instruments. Yet he was so earnest in his duties that in three years he had them perfectly *formed* and well trained and educated. Whether that training was creditable or otherwise we leave those to judge who heard the Jheend bands play before Sir John Lawrence, before Lord Mayo and the Amir at the Amballa Darbar, and before the Duke of Edinburgh, when he visited Lodiana. The Raja became exceedingly proud of his band, but unfortunately this pride re-acted in the most disastrous way on Mr. Davis. The success of the band made the Raja forget the labour that had so unsparingly been spent on it, and he began to consider how he might get a cheaper instructor. If the Raja had simply paid Mr. Davis up and given him notice of dismissal, Mr. Davis could not have objected to the arrangement. It might of course have been a hardship to him to lose a situation, but still it would have been an ordinary business transaction, but no such course was pursued. A certain British soldier (we will not indicate him more particularly) applied to Mr. Davis for his advice as to leaving the army and entering the service of Jheend. Mr. Davis replied, dissuading him, and giving him very sound practical advice. He showed him how he would by so doing lose his past service, his pension, his promotion, his comrades, and all society, and gain in return a situation, not after all very good, and the prospect of being murdered if he would be badly fed, housed, and attended, have no medical assistance if ill, and be ever at the mercy and whim of natives who are proverbially deceitful. He would also be ever liable to be turned away at a moment's notice without any provision whatsoever to fall back on. But if he did venture into native service, let him first secure a deed of agreement with the Raja. Let our readers say if this advice was sound or not. It is only for us to say that this letter of advice fell into the Raja's hands. How it did so we are aware, but it is at present irrelevant. The Raja was incensed at the expression of opinion natives were deceitful, instantly *ordered Mr. Davis with his wife and family into close confinement, placed four sentries over him, took possession of all his property, deprived him of writing materials, detained all his letters, and stopped his entire correspondence!* This man and his family are still in close confinement, and their hopes are fixed on the chance of this catching the eye of the Lieutenant-Governor. He has had no form of trial; he has not been allowed to make a personal appeal to the Raja, and he has not the smallest prospect of any relief. A lucky chance has given him an opportunity of sending a hasty note by a rather circuitous route to this paper as being the first means which suggested itself to him for making his case publicly known. We trust some action may be taken. We are aware that the Raja has by treaty great privileges, that he has the power of life and death in his own dominions, and that Government interference is only justified in political business. But the public will not permit a European British subject to be deprived of his liberty and subjected to abuse and insult in one of our feudatory States. The public are ready to give the Raja of Jheend whatever credit he has earned in a public way, but he has mistaken us when he ventured to place a rash hand on the freedom of an English citizen.

THE O'CONNOR CASE.

THE Lahore correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette*, adverting to the O'Connor case, says—"I was in the Chief Court the other day, and heard Mr. Reynolds address the full bench, all three Judges, Boulnois, Lindsay, and Campbell, concerning the appeal in the case of O'Connor *versus* Parsons, the particulars of which you lately published. Nothing has been decided yet, and the Government Advocate, had not returned from Simla. The case will be argued some time in November next, certainly not before, for the Judges take flight to those realms 'embuzzumed' in the clouds to recruit after their very arduous labours of the past year. I have one matter to remark upon, however. When the Judges declared, and that emphatically, that O'Connor's imprisonment by the Deputy Commissioner of Simla was illegal, and directed his immediate release, this was *prima facie* condemnatory of that functionary's proceedings as to the *imprisonment*, whatever opinion may have been held as to the fine; and the position of Major Parsons should not have shielded him from due and full publicity being given to the judgment of the Court in directing O'Connor's release."

THE RAILWAY DISASTERS.

(*Indian Public Opinion.*)

THE unprecedented rains which have this year deluged the Punjab have had the most disastrous effects upon the Punjab and Delhi line of railway. As it happens that the close of this week is just the time when the Courts close and a large number of residents take flight from Lahore, it may not be undesirable to sketch as accurately as we can the state in which our railway communications are at present. From Delhi to Umballa the railway is laid in a country almost perfectly level. The exceptions are an almost imperceptible rise in the ground between the rivers, and the low broad beds of the rivers themselves.

Between Delhi and Lahore, the railway crosses no less than three great rivers, the Jumna, the Sutledge, and the Beas, besides a great number of smaller rivers such as the Gugger, the Tengri, the Kalee Nuddee, and several large canals. Over the level country the railway is carried on a raised embankment, here and there pierced with culverts to give water way to the periodical floods. A glance at the map will show that this railway embankment is laid directly across the whole slope of the country, that is, across the natural run of all the water that falls. The embankment thus acts as a great bund, and when rain falls in too great quantities to admit of being carried off by the river beds or the culverts, the country becomes flooded and the weight of the surplus water impressed against the great *bund*. This is a danger which the railway must always be liable to, and every rainy season must inevitably do more or less damage. Across the rivers the railway is carried by means of girder bridges built on piers, the piers being sunk on single wells. The Punjab rivers are noted for the shifting character of their course. Without any apparent reason, a river will suddenly begin to bear against some particular point, and in the course of one season change its bed to the distance of perhaps several miles. Bridging these shifting rivers therefore is a difficult task, and such immense bridges as exist over the Sutlej and Beas, are therefore regarded as engineering triumphs. They were made in spite of great natural difficulties, and were held to be carefully superintended and very strongly constructed. One of the chief difficulties in their construction was the obtaining of a solid foundation for the piers, for on sinking to a certain depth in the river bed quicksand of a peculiarly shifting nature were invariably encountered. Indeed, it is stated in a recent local report that underneath the bed of every Punjab river there is an under-ground river of water and sand corresponding to the course of the external river.

This year the floods have been so great as not only to damage the embankment, but also the bridges, and the result is that railway traffic is virtually stopped and damage has been done which will take years of time and lakhs of money to repair.

As we have recently related, the Beas bridge is broken, one pier has sunk, carrying with it the girders on each side of it, the defensive wall built to protect the junction of the bridge with the ordinary embankment has been broken down, and a huge gap made in the embankment through which the river is now rushing as if in a new channel over the engine which lately sunk into the gap. This untoward accident seems to have been caused by the river Beas seeking a new course toward the east, and is unduly pressing on a rather defenceless side. This pressure has never slackened since the accident, and now the embankment has been so damaged between the bank of the river and the Kurtarpore station, nine miles off, that traffic has been stopped.

There is a serious break therefore in traffic between Beas and Kurtarpore, a river to cross and nine miles of road to travel. The Railway Company have arranged for boats and gharries to convey passengers over this long break.

From Kurtarpore to Phillour, on the banks of the Sutledge, the pressure of water has not been so great upon the embankment, apparently because this is a kind of watershed between the Beas and Sutledge. But at the Sutledge we find that the bridge is considered doubtful; at least no trains are permitted to run over it, but mails and first and second class passengers are taken over the bridge on trollies. We regret to state that the eastern side of the Sutledge, that is the Loodianah side, has been damaged, and the embankment shows sign

and intentions of Parliament." It was not until the stringent provisions of the Acts of 1866 and 1869 were brought into operation in the various military and naval districts, and associations for extending the Acts to other parts of the country were organized, that an active opposition to this legislation was called into existence.

These proceedings had a considerable effect on the public mind. In July, 1868, the Lords had reported that in no case had any objection been made to the Act in places to which it had been applied, while meetings had been held in many important towns not subject to its operation favourable to its introduction. But before the end of the following year a formidable opposition had arisen. An active and "influential organization" was arrayed against the Act. Public meetings were held in most of the subjected districts and in several large towns, at many of which meetings inflammatory statements were made as to the character and operation of the new law. Most of those statements, so far as they had any foundation whatever, were perversions of the truth; but they had their effect. Nevertheless, the movement against the Acts was supported by many persons of station and intelligence, and among others by several ladies, who resented this legislation as insulting to their sex, and tending to the depravation of public morals. In the midst of this agitation, the House of Commons was moved to repeal the Acts, and, after a long discussion with closed doors, your Majesty's Ministers undertook to advise your Majesty to refer the whole question to a Royal Commission to inquire into and report upon the administration and operation of the Contagious Diseases Acts (1866 to 1869), with power to suggest whether the same should be amended, maintained, extended, or repealed.

The Commissioners, in obedience to the Royal command, thereupon opened the inquiry which has now terminated. They examined eighty witnesses, including medical men, matrons and nurses, chaplains, officers in the army and navy, magistrates, and clergymen of various denominations, and after carefully considering the manner in which "the select police" perform their duties, they state that "the result of our inquiries has been to satisfy us that the police are not chargeable with any abuse of their authority, and that they have hitherto discharged a novel and difficult duty with moderation and caution."

The medical witnesses, it appears, were not agreed upon many points of the inquiry. Much benefit is attributed to improved treatment, and the more cleanly habits of the people. Mr. Paget, Sir William Jenner, and Mr. Prescott Hewitt, are quoted to prove that the evil has not been exaggerated; while Mr. Simon, Mr. Skey, and Surgeon-Major Wyatt are cited as giving far more cautious testimony. Nearly all the medical witnesses experienced in the administration of the Acts, are agreed that periodical examination is essential to the system; and the evidence on the other side did not satisfy the Commissioners that there was any other method of detection except that which is in operation. A return put in by Dr. Armstrong, the Director-General of the Naval Medical Department, is then quoted, with the remark that, "though no definite conclusion can be drawn from statistics subject to so much disturbance, they would seem to show that since the introduction of the system which commenced in 1864, the more serious form of the disease has diminished, while the other form has increased." Statistics of 28 stations of troops in the United Kingdom are given. Figures are taken from tables supplied by Mr. Romaine to show that at Portsmouth and Plymouth there had been an essential diminution of the disease, "wholly without legislative interference," and an equally marked diminution while the Act of 1864 was in operation, and that "there is no distinct evidence that any diminution of disease among the men of the army and navy, which may have taken place, is attributable to a diminution of disease contingent upon the system of periodical examinations among the women with whom they have consorted."

If the physical aspect of the question alone had been referred to the Commissioners' consideration, they would have felt it to be their duty to recommend either that the partial enactment should be made general, or at least that it should be extended to the large towns. "But we have been required to pursue an inquiry into the moral and political bearing of the Acts, and in these branches of the subject we have found more doubt and difficulty than in those which we have already discussed." In entering upon this part of the inquiry, the Commissioners allege that since the Acts came into operation, the more serious forms of the disease and the number of brothels had diminished, and that the Acts have "purged the towns and encampments to which they have been applied, of miserable creatures who were mere masses of rottenness and vehicles of disease." These statements they, however, qualify by the admission that "a certain proportion" of the women may have sought refuge in beer-houses and in private lodgings, and that "some of the witnesses expressed a general opinion that clandestine prostitution, as it is called, had in a great measure been substituted for public solicitation." The Report also says: "It is true that this ameliorated state of things is attributable in some degree to causes independent of the arts for prevention of contagious disease. The manners and habits of the people have become generally much more decorous and wholesome during the last generation, and this improvement has reached even the degraded classes of society." Increased attention to cleanliness is a cause why the disease has been on the decline of late years. The Commissioners further attribute to the Acts a deterrent effect; and they quote evidence to show that they keep some women from becoming prostitutes, and cause the disappearance of children from the streets.

We now come to the most important part of the Report, in which the Commissioners give at length their reasons for recommending the abandonment or radical modification of the Acts of 1866 and 1869. After stating the objections urged by the opponents of the Acts, they say that no claim to a special immunity from the consequences of irregular habits is preferred on behalf of soldiers and sailors merely on account of the restraints imposed by the conditions of the service into which they have voluntarily entered; while, on the other hand, they argue that "special regulations for the treatment and control of a class of persons frequenting certain districts under conditions calculated to engender and propagate disease are alike just and expedient." But in considering the moral evils which are alleged to be inseparable from the system of periodical examination, they manifestly lean to the opinion that a case is made out in favour of the modification of the Acts to this extent. "There is some evidence that the women themselves consider that they are a privileged class; some of them are called 'Queen's women;' some exhibit the printed order to attend the periodical examination as a 'certificate of health,' &c. Under these circumstances the Report proposes the discontinuance of this examination.

The periodical examinations being abolished, the Commissioners propose to return to the proceedings taken under the Act of 1864, "which dealt directly with the disease;" that is to say, which compelled diseased women to enter the hospitals; and they would require all such women, whether they were compulsory or voluntary patients, to remain until they were cured. The other recommendations contained in the Report will be given at the end of this summary of its contents; but before citing these, it is necessary that we should refer to the remarks which the Commissioners make upon the state of the metropolis:—"The garrison of London consists of 7,000 men and upwards, and it seems an inconsistency that these Acts shall be carried into effect in such places as Maidstone and Windsor, while London is wholly neglected." The Report alludes especially to the dreadful condition of the lowest class of women in Westminster, who, "as may be supposed, spread disease extensively among the soldiers." They also think "that the state of the metropolis generally, as regards the inadequate provision made for the treatment of disease, requires the prompt attention of the Government." The applications for admission to hospitals are more numerous than it is possible to entertain; and out-door relief is often ineffectually administered. They are, therefore, of opinion "that the case of the metropolis in general should be comprehended within measures to be applied to the population as a whole;" but until this can be done they recommend "that aid be given to lock hospitals, or to hospitals with lock wards attached, from the public funds;" and they quote approvingly Mr. Prescott Hewett's opinion that lock wards should be established in connection with existing hospitals.

The Report concludes with the following recommendations—

1. That the periodical examination of the public women be discontinued. 2. That every common prostitute found to be diseased after an examination by a medical officer, upon a voluntary submission, or upon a magistrate's order, shall be detained in a certified hospital until she is discharged by a magistrate's order, or by the authorities of such hospital; provided that such detention shall not exceed the period of three months. 3. That in order to obtain a conviction under 29 Vict., c. 35, s. 36, the Act of 1838, it shall not be necessary to prove that the owner or occupier of the house therein named had reasonable cause to believe that the prostitute was affected with a contagious disease. 4. That 32 and 33 Vict., c. 96 (the Act of 1869, ss. 3, 4, and 5, be repealed.* 5. That the Secretary of State for the Home Department be substituted for the Commissioners of the Admiralty and the Secretary of State for the War Department, in the Act of 1866; and that the police employed in carrying the Acts into force perform their duty in uniform. 6. That the provisions contained in sections 11 to 21 inclusive of the repealed Act of 1864 (with an amendment of section 18 corresponding to the amendment proposed in section 36 of the Act of 1866) be extended to any place in the United Kingdom (except the cities of London and Westminster, from which a request for such extension shall be made, and in which proper hospital accommodation shall be provided. 7. That every keeper of a public-house harbouring prostitutes be deprived of his license. 8. That every keeper of a common lodging-house knowingly harbouring prostitutes be subject to the penal clauses of the common Lodging-house Acts. 9. That the certificate of the Secretary of State, under the 19th and 2 th Vict., c. 69, s. 16 the Police Counties and Boroughs Act, do certify that the hird section of the Vagrant Act, 5 Geo. IV., c. 83, and the third section of the Town Police Clauses Act, 10 and 11 Vict., c. 89, relating to common prostitutes and night walkers, have been duly observed.† 10. That 24 and 25 Vict., c. 100 (the Act to consolidate and amend the statute law relating to offences against the person), ss. 51 and 52, be amended by extending the age from 12 to 14 years.‡ 11. That girls under the age of 16, acting as common prostitutes, be sent to a house or industrial school for a period not exceeding two years, if they cannot be otherwise provided for to the satisfact on of a m gist ate. 12. That the Acts be partially extended to the metropolis.

The Report is signed by the Right Hon. W. N. Massey, Lord Hardinge, the Bishop of Carlisle, Sir John Pakington, the Right Hon. W. Cowper-Temple, Sir J. S. Trelawny, M.P., Sir Walter C. James, Admiral Collinson, Charles Buxton, M.P., Sir W. O'Reilly, M.P., Peter Rylands, M.P., A. H. Mundella, M.P., Professor Huxley, Canon Gregory, Professor Maurice, the Rev. Dr. Hannah, Samuel Wilks, Dr. J. H. Bridges, C. E. Paget, T. Holmes, Holmes Coote, G. W. Hastings, and R. Applegarth. General Peel, having been prevented by illness from attending the meetings of the Commission, did not sign the Report; and Mr. George Campbell, although appointed a Commissioner, was unable to serve in consequence of his preferment to the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal.

Various reasons for dissenting from parts of the Report are assigned, in a separate document, by Sir John Pakington, Lord Hardinge, Sir John Trelawny, and Messrs. G. E. Paget, Samuel Wilks, T. Holmes, and G. W. Hastings. These gentlemen disapprove of the repeal of the Acts of 1866 and 1869; and, subject to certain minor corrections of detail, "think that the Acts should be gradually and cautiously extended, as circumstances may render possible and advisable." Mr. Holmes, in a "Further Dissent," objects to the extension of the Acts to certain districts of London as a too partial scheme, and also demurs to the proposal that hospitals should be subsidized.

The Right Hon. W. Cowper-Temple, Mr. Mundella, Professor Maurice, Mr. Holmes Coote, Mr. Applegarth, and Mr. Peter Rylands dissent from those parts of the Report "which recommend the revival of the compulsory powers of surgical examination and committal to hospitals which were contained in the Act of 1864." They object, especially, although not exclusively, on the ground—"That the indications of the existence of these contagious diseases are not within the cognisance of the police or of the public, but must be sought from the testimony of accomplices or accessories, a source of information both objectionable and untrustworthy."

Messrs. Rylands, Mundella, Applegarth, and Holmes Coote in a further "Dissent," place no reliance on the statistics as to the diminution of prostitution in Devonport, which are contradicted by the police and by local witnesses, as well as by the experience of the Acts at Portsmouth. They also think that sufficient prominence has not been given to the reclamation of fallen women, even in the protected districts, "arising from influences entirely apart from the Acts." In conclusion they remark:

We are of opinion that in considering the effect of the Acts upon the army and navy, it is most important to observe that for several years prior to 1865 the prevalence of venereal disease had been materially diminished; in fact, that the proportionate decrease of disease had been greater between the years 1860 and 1865 than it has been during the subsequent five years. Valuable evidence was furnished to the Commission which demonstrated that in the regulations of the army and navy sanitary measures of an extensive character have been adopted since 1860, and that those measures conjoined with the improved habits of soldiers and sailors have necessarily led to a marked improvement in the health of the forces, entirely apart from the operation of the Contagious Diseases Acts.

Sir Walter James opposes the extension of the Acts to the metropolis, and can only assent to the second recommendation of the report—"As a fair compromise under existing circumstances, and as a mitigation of the moral evils of periodical examinations." He adds that "all penal legislation upon the subject of the contagious diseases incident to prostitution seems to me productive of grave social injustice and immorality, likely also in the end to aggravate the grievous complaints which it is intended to cure. Diminishing the fear of contagion, we have no certain proof that it reaches the contagion itself."

Dr. Bridges considers that the powers entrusted to the police by the Act of 1864 are open to "the gravest objections," and equally objects to extend the Acts to certain districts of the metropolis. He would prefer to see all three Acts repealed, and power given to the sanitary authorities "to institute proper means for the efficient treatment of disease."

Mr. Baxton, while agreeing with the main recommendation of the report (namely, that the periodical examinations should be discontinued), objects to the revival of the Act of 1864, partly on the ground that the provisions of that measure are liable to the gravest abuse on the part of unscrupulous or ignorant persons, and also because the Act in question "did not produce any important effect in reducing the whole amount of venereal disease." He quotes at length from Dr. Balfour's tables in support of this view.

* These clauses enforce periodical examinations, and give, in certain cases, the power of detaining women before the medical inspection takes place.

† These Acts give the police and the magistrates power to deal summarily with prostitutes who behave in a riotous or disorderly manner.

‡ At present only girls under 12 years of age are protected by law.

THE ELTHAM MURDER.

(Daily News.)

THE disgraceful occurrences that have taken place at Greenwich in connection with the murder of Maria Clousen and the subsequent trial of Edmund Walter Pook exhibit to us, perhaps, the most disagreeable indications of degraded and irrational excitement to which an English mob is liable. No sooner was the body of the unfortunate creature found in Kidbrook-lane than the spot was made the scene of holiday rendezvous and pic-nics, only to be compared in bad taste and heartlessness with the junketings in the environs of Paris over the grass plots where blood had been recently shed. Thousands made their Sunday pilgrimage to a bye-path hallowed by the circumstance of a brutal crime having been committed on its course, and the persecution of the Pook family became intense from the moment the police fastened upon the man whom the jury have now pronounced innocent of the awful charge laid against him. The house in which Mr. Pook lived was surrounded from morning until night by gaping and noisy persons, craving for a sight of anything or anybody that could be associated with the hideous tragedy of the hour. In order to feed this disgusting appetite for ghastly horrors, an illustrated journal, notoriously celebrated for its enterprise in that line, furnished its readers with suggestive pictures of the event, which, incidentally at least, and to a degree which called for remark on the trial from the Bench, were calculated to enforce a presumption of the guilt of the accused. Then what is called local feeling ran higher and higher. The elder Mr. Pook is followed in the streets by groans and hoots. His friends and acquaintances are similarly complimented. Greenwich has apparently made up its mind on the matter, and is only waiting until Edmund Walter Pook is sentenced to be hanged in order to illuminate. Then comes the trial in London, and the acquittal of the young man, who leaves the court with his innocence more than legally established. But he has only gained the sympathy of the spectators around the dock, and in the vicinity of the chamber in which the jury have found him not guilty, that the verdict is received with cheers and acclamations. But Greenwich hears the news in quite another temper and spirit. A revolting pantomime expressive of the popular sentiment is enacted in the open streets. A barrow is made an effigy tossed into it in the attitude of striking down a woman with a hammer, and the figure is identified with that of Edmund Walter Pook; the artist of the dummy having probably designed the situation from the attractive sketch in the *Police News*. Black flags were hawked about and flourished under the windows of Mr. Pook; while banners were flaunted in a procession of men and boys, with the word "Blood" inscribed upon them. The constabulary, it is said, refused to interfere actively, and this brave show continued until it spent itself in fitful explosions of angry yelling and hissing, and in coarse jokes and allusions, which are not to be heard where the most brutalized species of rough is found in a seething unsightly flock.

What is it that has produced this display and outbreak of ruffianism at Greenwich? The elements of such a procession as appeared with "Blood" banners in its streets the other night are probably to be found torturing donkeys on Blackheath in the ordinary way of business. Still the affair must have been countenanced and organized by responsible agents, and it is to be hoped an effort may be made to discover the persons at the bottom of the business. We are in the habit of referring in rather hard terms to the drumming and filing and head-breaking of the Orange and Green parties in Ireland. We see much to laugh at, and a great deal to deplore, in these celebrations for the perpetuity of feuds, the causes of which are so remote as not to exercise an appreciable influence upon contemporary existence. We forget the history of contested elections, and nomination orgies nearer home; but if we wanted a reason for abating a severity of criticism upon the ebullitions of unrestrained sentiment, very close to us indeed, we have only to look to Greenwich suffering under the excitement of the Pook trial and the Pook acquittal.

It may be urged that the feeling which animated the Greenwich mob was natural from one point of view. The cry was one of indignant that Maria Clousen should not be avenged; and the mob, not daring to Lynch the person they had fixed upon as her murderer, proceeded to avenge her in their own fashion. It is well known that in the palmy days of the gallows, when there was a regular hanging Monday, the crowd round the gibbet used to divide into sections on the spot, and, by the mere whim of the moment, as men ignorant of racing bet on one horse and against another from fancying a name or disliking a colour, the spectators at the Tyburn Tree would select a thief or a homicide for groaning or cheering, just as they felt inclined. We are strongly tempted to believe that the behaviour of the brutal mob in Greenwich might be fairly interpreted in this light, and that it is unnecessary to seek a reason below the surface for it. On the other hand, as we have suggested, the affair may be the result of a systematic and sustained attempt to persecute the family of Mr. Pook. If this be so, there must surely be a remedy for a grievance that amounts to a national, rather than a local scandal. It is to be hoped now there will be no further repetition of these processions and funeral serenades. We cannot avoid partially attributing them to the grovelling desire for piquant horrors, which is being steadily cultivated amongst the ignorant who can read by the circulation of the murder-mongering journals and their wood-cuts. The banner with the "Blood" device upon it, as well as the arrangement of the effigy in the cart, are quite in the style of the pestilent broadsheet whose ignoble function it is to cases within the last two years of officers who had been told that they would be passed over, and that they had thereupon sold out. He could not state the names in public, but he would give them to the noble duke in private.

The Duke of Argyll replied that unless a veto were exercised totics quoties till they got the right man—which was obviously impossible—it was futile to say that a veto was anything like an equivalent to selection. But he (the Duke of Argyll) had just received a return from the Horse Guards of the number of times the veto had been exercised during the last five years—it was nil. (Cheers.)

The Duke of Richmond—The veto?

The Duke of Argyll—Yes, the veto. He had been surprised at the indignation which had been called forth by the statement of his noble friend (Lord Northbrook) that purchase was a spider's web of vested interests. He supposed the reason of that indignation was the mention of the spider, which was not a popular creature— (a laugh)—otherwise, the statement was literally true;—and so was a saying which had also given much offence, namely, that our army had become the officer's army rather than the Queen's. It was, in fact, impossible for a sum of ten millions to have been invested by five or six thousand officers without creating a vast web of interests. If purchase were abolished, the money would be spent in education that was now done by buying first commissions, and thus if abolished would tend to improve the efficiency of the service. Again, whilst purchase existed it was impossible to increase the cadres of the army, because that would be adding to the vested interests which would have to be compensated when what was admitted to be the inevitable fall of the system came to pass. Purchase could not be amended. It must stand as it was, or it must fall; and that being the case, he would ask of what use it was to insist on that which they all knew must soon be given up, and which it was admitted that they were now about to surrender on most favourable terms? (Cheers.) The form of the amendment was very peculiar; but it conceded that extensive changes were necessary in order to carry out a satisfactory scheme of army organization. His noble friend, repeating Mr. Cardwell's announcements, had laid before the House a perfectly clear and definite plan which covered the whole of the terms of the motion; and yet the noble duke opposite had passed it by, and declined to discuss it. Nothing could have been more rash, careless, and he might say ignorant, than the mode in which his noble friend (Earl Grey) had discussed that portion of the scheme which related to the amalgamation of the regular corps with the militia. The noble lord had passed over that part of the Bill as unimportant, though the clauses relating to it were, so far as they went, of the very essence of the Bill. If noble lords opposite came into office, he knew what would happen. Mr. Disraeli would summon them together, and say, "These Whigs and Liberals have so meddled with and muddled the question of purchase—(Opposition cheers)—that we must give it up;" and, then, under the education and the rod of that great wizard, his noble friend would come down to the House and perform the abolition of purchase. (Laughter and cheers.) The noble duke opposite might perhaps expect to take office again—(a laugh)—but other noble lords opposite did not, and he (the Duke of Argyll) had been trying to find out whether they had a single definite idea in their heads as to what the future of the army would be. (Laughter.) Did any one suppose that when the Duke of Cambridge and he discussed appointments, they ever asked each other what an officer's politics were? Such a thing was never done. And never would be done so long as our constitutional system remained. Then why could not the same principle be applied to the general patronage of the army? As regarded the attack of Lord Carnarvon upon the Bill, the noble duke attributed both it and the other speeches of the noble earl to his having, as he said, read everything that had appeared on the subject. His (the noble duke's) head was no doubt not so strong as the noble earl's; but if he had gone through such a course of study, he did not suppose that he should have any wits left. (Laughter.) The noble duke, in conclusion, insisted that the resolution was unconstitutional, because the regulation and discipline of the army were within the Royal prerogative. If this motion were adopted what was to prevent the other and the stronger House from taking the same course, and then we should have at once a parliamentary army. Under these circumstances he did not believe that it was a resolution to which their lordships could ever agree. (Loud cheers.)

The Marquis of Salisbury said there was great pleasure in listening to the noble duke even at that hour (a quarter past twelve), and even in that temperature—(a laugh)—because it might be assumed that that speech was exhaustive. What, however, it did not contain was not sanctioned by her Majesty's Government. It was thus unnecessary to defend the character of the British officers—unnecessary to repudiate the idea that the army was a sort of preserver for low money-lenders; or that the commanders of regiments lost their moral influence over their men because they dangled them for sale like flocks of sheep; or other statements which had been suggested by unreflecting partizanship imported from a foreign land. (Cheers and laughter.) He felt it also unnecessary to defend the interests of the British officer; for it was insulting to the Government to insinuate that they would offer now what was not fair, or that they would withdraw a fair offer from the army on account of any vote of their lordships' House. His noble friend (Lord Derby) ought to know the character of the new constituency, for he had had a share in creating it, and it was clear that he did not much admire his handiwork. (Laughter.) According to his noble friend, those of the voters who were not half educated were, generally speaking, not educated at all. (Laughter.) If, however, the institutions of the country were to depend on an ignorant and rapacious mob—(oh, oh)—he was putting the question hypothetically—he would only say, Heaven help the public creditor. (Laughter.) The noble duke had laid stress on the admission that purchase could not be defended on principle. Well, what that meant was, that if we found ourselves on a desert island, we should probably not set up purchase. But then it was doubtful whether we should set up a House of Lords, or a right reverend bench. (A laugh.) Nay, he was not certain that the noble duke himself was an institution that under such circumstances we should think of setting up on a desert island. (Renewed laughter.) But we had many things not defensible on principle which had had an important influence in making England what she was; and what he insisted on was that we should not abolish what we had till we knew what was to come in its stead. We had the feeblest executive, and the slowest legislature in the world. He did not complain of that, for to the one we owed our liberties, and to the other the stability of our institutions; but we must take things as we found them, and it was not easy for the Government to carry on affairs if it did not appeal to the hatred of class against class or of creed against creed. Then the resources of the Chancellor of the Exchequer were limited. He had only lucifer matches—(a laugh)—agricultural horses, the income tax, and such things left him. Well, then, if the right hon. gentleman had to face a budget of two millions extra, was it very unlikely that he would suggest the idea of postponing the scheme of retirement year after year? Then there was the question of political influence. At present we had a non-political commander-in-Chief, but how long could we count on that? Already there was a cry arising in some democratic circles against the illustrious duke. Their lordships had had a charming exhibition of innocence; but had noble lords never heard of offices and honours given to political supporters. If ever the time should come when peerages were given to members of the Opposition, when bishoprics were given to those who did not support the Government, or when Bishops did not think it necessary to repay their promotion with unscrupulous partisanship—(cheers)—then it might be safe to trust to the principle of selection. (Loud cheers.) He must say that the prospects of the future seemed growing darker. The noble lord had called purchase seniority tempered by money; but what was proposed in its room was stagnation tempered by jobbery. (Loud cheers.) He confessed he was afraid of discontented subalterns commanded by the brothers and sons of those who had made sacrifices for their family. (Cheers.) The army did not deserve this of Parliament or of England. Much had been said about what foreign troops had lately done; but English armies had likewise captured Paris and conquered a greater Napoleon. (Loud cheers.) If the House of Lords had any function at all, it was surely to correct crude and hasty legislation, as this was admitted to be. He trusted their lordships would never, never sacrifice the army, to which we owed so much, to combined senility and crochet. (Cheers.) He trusted that their lordships would dare something for those who had dared so much for the country, and accept the amendment. (Loud cheers.)

On a division there voted for the second reading 130 against it 155, being a majority against Government of 25.

The Bill was thus thrown out, and the amendment was agreed to without a division. There was very little cheering in the House, and there was a faint hissing in the strangers' gallery.

"A DAUGHTER OF HETH."

"A Daughter of Heth." Three vols. (London: Sampson Low and Co. 1871.)

A GOOD title does something whether for or against a book. If it is a misleader, or attracts only to deceive, the author increases his own condemnation; but when with an inviting title, agreeable writing, humour, sweetness, and a fresh natural style are combined, the mind of the reader is gratified by a sense of fitness and harmony. And the "Daughter of Heth" is really all this. We have really only one fault to find: it ends in a way wholly sad, and quite unnecessarily so. The very name of the slaughter of the Israelites who rendered the life of Rebecca so burdensome to her suggests something which, if strange, shall no less be alluring. But the "daughter of Heth" alluded to here is a charming young girl, by birth half Scotch and half French, but born and bred in the sunny south of what we used to call the pleasant land of France. We find her an orphan, aged sixteen, in a north country Scottish manse, which looks out on the blue sea and wild grey crags of the Western islands—welcomed by her uncle, the minister, in a grave, kind way; and by his five sons, in the half-shy, half-defiant, suspicious fashion in which boys always do welcome anything very odd, very fascinating, and wholly unlike themselves. She had been educated as a Catholic; hence Lezibeth, the old housekeeper, and her husband, Andrew, arraigned her in their hearts, and sometimes with their lips, as a relation of the scarlet woman, and regarded her even as Rebecca did the daughters of the land in respect of whom Esau was errant. She spoke English with a strong accent and in the French idiom. She was gay-hearted even on the Sabbath; she sang fragments of masses and French ballads, though not on the Sunday after the first storm which her first essay in that direction had aroused. She was entirely munificent by nature, graceful, self-sacrificing, sweet-tempered, a little proud, generous with her time, herself, her love, and her poor little hoard of money, and we fail to see the necessity, artistic or otherwise, to kill her off. There is not a shadow of excuse for her early and unnatural demise. She seems to have been destined to be at once the delight and the trouble of the Minister's household. There were five motherless lads, and of these Tom, the eldest, was about seventeen. His recognized name was "the Whaup," but he was called among those to whom he was best known that "laggit dare-deevil o' the Manse." His character might have been suggested by that amazing elder brother of De Quincey's. But the Whaup and his brothers after all represent boy life and what boys are bred in the personal freedom and roared in the atmosphere of discipline, daring, and republican simplicity of a Scottish school. The lad is the very opposite of the ideal Rugby boy. He does not know about his inner life; he has no inclination for moral self-anatomy; his conscience sleeps absolutely undisturbed; he is tall, handsome, hardy, pugnacious, full of animal spirits and mischief; but he is hard-working, fearless, and honest, and is not deficient in a certain tenderness and chivalry which was destined to be aroused by the advent of his young French cousin. At first he was half in terror of her; her broken English, her strange seductive winning ways, bright eyes, and slightly fantastic costume, all inspired him with stern suspicions as to her real nature, and he was inclined to regard her as a witch; but after hearing her sing and play, he decided she was a siren. Under the influence of these ideas he tried hard to retain towards her a dour and authoritative demeanour, which implied rebuke at every turn. Naturally, this broke down when he found poor Coquette weeping despairingly over the many reproaches and denunciations which her Papistical education and foreign fashions continually brought upon her. For she was not strong-minded, and submitted with the sweetest temper both to his lectures and to those of others, wondering much the while wherein her exceeding sinfulness lay. We have grown to think that to *peser* is the natural attitude of the French; Coquette is thoroughly French; passionate by nature, she reflects much, has the clear logic and practical matter-of-fact views of a Frenchwoman—but she never poses. When she and Lord Earlshope spoke French together, Andrew, the sour-faced serving-man, reported it thus to his wife Lezibeth, who was housekeeper at the Manse:—

"They jabbered away in their foreign lingo, and I'm thinking it was sicean a language was talked in Sodom and Gomorrah. And he was a' smiles and she was a' smiles, and they seemed to think me almaist o' theirsleves goin' through a decent country side. It's a dispensation, Lezibeth, this lassy coming amang us wi' her French silks and her sattins and her deevish licence o' talkin' like a play-actress." "An actress may," said Lezibeth, with a touch of spite, "she'll no be the only lang tongue we hea in the parish. And what ails at her talking it ye dinna understand it? As for her silks and sattins, they're a temptation." "Will the body be quiet?" said Leezibeth, with rising anger. "Deed, Andrew, there's no much fear o' my spending siller on finery when ye never see a bawbee without running to an auld shoolan to put it in."

The character of Andrew is almost as humorous, distinct, and graphic as that of Andrew Fairservice or Caleb Balderstone. He was of Cameronian descent, Calvinistic in his faith, dour and self-opinioated by nature, and in his heart he thought that his master, Mr. Cassilis, was only a weak vessel, a "Moderate"—and the significance of that term of reproach is well understood by the Scotch Dissenting population.

Almost the first day, when the young lady took her place at the dinner table, and the boys were furtively devouring her with their eyes, she made casually a remark about "the last time she had gone to mass," and consternation sat on every face. They had there before them a Catholic come unawares. Finding the disturbance and grief which this unfortunate phrase aroused, she made her poor little endeavour to atone. "It matters nothing," she said, "I will be what you like—I will go to your church—it is the same to me." The minister said to himself that her ignorance of religion was lamentable, and the boys looked at her with fear, for they thought she might be a secret friend or ally of the Pope. But the Whaup startled every one by expressing himself in her favour; and when Coquette thanked him in silence with an expressive glance he began to feel wild sensations and almost inclined to forswear his belief in the Gunpowder plot.

From the commencement the sympathies, and in some degree the destinies, of Lord Earlshope and Coquette are linked together in a sad and hopeless way; for Earlshope, young, handsome, and wealthy, was secretly married, but his wife was a drunken, lowborn, abandoned woman, from whom he had separated himself in consideration of the annual payment of a considerable share of his income. But in time he grew to be a disturbing element in the life of the little French girl; and Lord Earlshope's position was it was impossible for him to blame him, for he at any rate knew that under these circumstances his persistent consideration, his marked solicitude and tenderness for Coquette, were in fact but so much cruelty towards an innocent and unoffending girl. And if the skill in foreign tongues of Lord Earlshope outlined itself on the sight of that young nobleman at the kirk, whither he had certainly been attracted by Coquette, so incensed the Whaup that he became both savage and wicked, and actually proposed, even in the sacred edifice, to play "neevie neevie nicknack" with his brother Wattie; but this offer Wattie looked upon as the direct instigation of the devil, and refused accordingly. Then it was found that Coquette had a crucifix in her room, and pictures of an idolatrous kind. Leezibeth gave it as her opinion that Coquette did not worship them, but kept them to jog her memory; for "ye ken, Andrew, there was a gran' difference between the gowden calf that the children o' Israel made and the brazen serpent that the Lord commanded Moses to lift up in the wilderness." Leezibeth, in truth, felt for the poor motherless little foreigner; the atmosphere of perpetual gloom, reproach, and austerity was washing all the colour out of her face and all the gaiety out of her heart; but Andrew was without pity, saying that the girl was "no' the understanding be-guiled, but that "a day was coming, and that soon, when the Manse would see a change, and she that had entered it should be driven forth to seek another people, and her pictures and crucifixes should not save her then." "She shall follow after her lovers, but she shall not overtake them; and she shall seek them, but shall not find them," he continued in a high shrill key. Whereupon the Whaup stood suddenly before them, and inquired with anger and haughtiness, "Who is it that you are talking about? Is it my cousin? If you will be a Daniel, by jingo! I'll make this house worse to you than any den of lions ever you were in all your life." And the Whaup, incensed to the highest degree, went out and summoned a secret conclave of his brothers. The juvenile Vehmgericht met in the hayloft, and after this these five mischievous lads, inspired and guided by the daring, hot-blooded genius of the Whaup, did indeed make Andrew's life a burden to him. They were religious fanatics in the sense to be of a faltering kind, owing to his reprehensible ambition to be looked upon as the good boy of the family, was several times severely punished in order to mortify this pharisaical spirit. The following scene will explain what the Whaup was capable of when he "broke out:"—

"Wattie was depending from the small bridge, his head a short distance from the water, his feet held close to the parapet by the muscular arms of the Whaup, while one of the other boys had been made an accomplice to the extent of holding on to Wattie's trousers. 'Noo, Wattie,' said the Whaup; 'ye maun say a saxer afore ye get up. I'm no jokin'; and unless ye be a leear, ye'll no be able to say it.' 'I'll say it,' said the paragon of scholars, imperil his soul by uttering a sad word? Surely not. Wattie was resolute. He knew what punishment he would receive from his father, and preferred the colder element. 'Wattie,' said the Whaup, 'say a sweer, or ye'll gang into the burn as sure as daith.' 'No;' Wattie would rather be a martyr. Whereupon he was lowered a few inches, so that the ripples touched his head. Wattie set up a fearful howl, and his brothers raised him to his former position. 'Now will ye say it?' cried Wattie. 'Let me up!' 'Say a sweer, and ye shall a sweer.' The other lads raised a demoniac shout of triumph over this apostasy. . . . 'Ye maun say a worse sweer, Wattie; "Deevil" is no bad enough.' 'I'll dress you,' said Wattie, whimpering in his distress; 'and then you'll get your paiks, I'm thinking.' Down went Wattie's head in the flood that rushed under the bridge, and he raised his mouth spluttering out the contents it had received. 'I'll say what ye like; I'll say what ye like! *Damn!*' He had had another unholy shout of decision. But Wattie was raised and set on the bridge. 'Noo,' said the Whaup, standing over him, 'let me tell you this, my man. The next time ye gang to my faither and tell a story about any one o' us, or the next time ye say a word again t the French lasse, as ye ca'her, do ye ken what I'll do? I'll take ye back to my faither by the lug, and I'll tell him ye were carrying on like a trooper down by the burn. And every one o' us will testify against ye. Ma certes, man, I'm thinking it will be your tra a to consider paiks.' My father has a bonnie switch, that's a braw switch, Wattie; and what think ye he'll do to his well-behaved son that gangs about the country side sweerin' just like a Kilmuck carter?"

But a time came when the incorrigible Whaup was sent to Glasgow, and the after development of his character during his triumphant university career into a high-toned, chivalrous hearted man is most carefully drawn and very true to nature. But as time went on the health of the poor little French girl began to fail; the moral atmosphere of severity and gloom told heavily on her; and her complicated relations with Lord Earlshope and the Whaup were of an oppressive kind. The end of it all is that she marries the latter—as he discovered too late—out of simple gratitude and the desire to oblige him; and then quietly fades away like a snow-wreath in spring, while Lord Earlshope is very properly drowned in the sea. We prefer to think that in real life Coquette's healthy disposition and sweet sunny temper would have responded to her husband's devotion, and quaint, masterful efforts to please and win her, and that they would have lived happily; but in the story things are made to happen otherwise. Its sadness and melancholy notwithstanding, we strongly recommend it for perusal. In the second volume some descriptions of the scenery along the Western isles and coast are as admirable bits of what it is the fashion to call "word painting" as we have often seen.

SCRAPS FROM MY NOTE-BOOK.

BY A GEOLOGIST IN "ONCE A WEEK."

RECKONING.

THE geologist frequently gets far away from tourists' tracks, and from the comforts and tariff which spring up along them.

I once found a domicile for a couple of nights in a very humble inn, where everything, though very clean, was very meagre. I had taken two breakfasts and two teas in the house, and when about to leave asked the landlady—

"What have I to pay?"

"Pay, sir? Why, s'pose we set down and reckon?"

"By all means."

"There's two beds. What shall we zay for they?

You wun't think sixpence a-piece for 'em too much, p'raps?

"Certainly not, if you are satisfied."

"Well, then, that's a shilling. And there'th bin fower mayls, I think."

"Yes, four."

"Well, what shall we zay for the mayls?"

"You are the best judge of that."

"S'pose we zay eightpence a mayl? Wud 'ee think that out of the way?"

"Oh, dear, no!"

"Well, four time eight's thirty-two. Thirty pence is two and sixpence; so that's two and eightpence; and a shilling for the beds makes three and eightpence altogether. I hope you don't think I am impozin' upon 'ee?"

"By no means."

I gave her two half-crowns; and when I declined to take the change, remarking, "That's for attendance, you know," the good old creature seemed rather hurt than gratified.

Once, soon after mid-day, I found myself at a lone wayside inn, and encountered a forlorn-looking hostess with a black eye, of whom I asked—

"A crust of bread and cheese, and a glass of beer."

"Can't 'ave it, zur."

"What!"

"You can't 'ave it zur."

"Why not?"

"Cause my master and my old man 'th valled out."

"I'm sorry for that. But what has it to do with my having refreshment?"

"I tell 'ee, we've valled out, and he 'th carr'd away the kay; zo you can't 'ave it. You may 'ave some of they there orts"—whortle-berries—"if you like; but there's nort else."

I declined the "orts," and proceeded on my journey, which after a walk of twenty miles, brought me to an inn where the host and hostess lived amicably. Finding that a bed was obtainable, I ordered tea, with ham and eggs, adding—

"Be so good as to give me a glass of beer in the meantime."

Slipping off my collecting basket, but leaving my hammer in the belt in which it was carried, I took a seat on the "kitchen settle," and thereby joined three men, apparently masons who had just "left work," who were enjoying a glass and pipe before going home.

They all eyed me intently; but for a time no one spoke. At length one of them took the pipe from his lips, and emitted the accumulated smoke in that long thin thread which seems to betoken a desire to make the most of a good thing. When his lips were at liberty, he said—

"Ax your pardon, sir, for making so bould; but what trade be you?"

"I can't say I have a trade."

"'Cause ot your hammer, sir, I took the liberty."

"Oh, my hammer! I can only say, I break stones on the road."

The trio exclaimed in a chorus—

"We won't believe that."

"If you'll open my basket, you'll see the stones I've broken."

I had spent the day before in a richly fossiliferous greensand district, and had collected many very fine specimens; whilst the rocks of the locality in which the inn stood were, so far as was known, utterly destitute of fossils.

Taking me at my word, one of the masons opened the basket, and took out